

# **BiPAC 7404VNOX /VNPX**

## **3G/VoIP/802.11n ADSL2+ (VPN) Firewall Router**

### **User Manual**

# Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction .....	1
Introduction to your Router .....	1
Features .....	1
Chapter 2: Installing the Router .....	5
Important note for using this router .....	5
Package Contents .....	5
Device Description .....	6
The Front LEDs .....	6
The Rear Ports .....	7
Cabling .....	8
Chapter 3: Basic Installation .....	9
Connecting Your Router .....	10
Network Configuration .....	11
Configuring PC in windows 7 .....	11
Configuring PC in Windows Vista .....	13
Configuring PC in Windows XP .....	15
Configuring PC in Windows 2000 .....	16
Configuring PC in Windows NT4.0 .....	18
Factory Default Settings .....	19
Information from your ISP .....	20
Configuring with your Web Browser .....	21
Chapter 4: Configuration .....	22
Status .....	23
ADSL Status .....	23
3G Status .....	24
EWAN Status .....	25
iBurst Status .....	26
ARP Table .....	27
DHCP Table .....	27
Routing Table .....	29
NAT Sessions .....	30
UPnP Portmap .....	30
PPTP Status .....	31
IPSec Status .....	32
L2TP Status .....	32
VoIP Status .....	33
VoIP Call Log .....	33
Event Log .....	34
Error Log .....	35
IDS Log .....	35
Diagnostic .....	35
Quick Start .....	36
Configuration .....	41
LAN - Local Area Network .....	41
Bridge Interface .....	41
Ethernet .....	42
IP Alias .....	43
IPv6 Autoconfig .....	44
Ethernet Client Filter .....	45
Wireless .....	46
Wireless Security .....	49
Wireless Client / MAC Address Filter .....	51
WPS .....	52

Wi-Fi Network Setup .....	52
Port Setting .....	65
DHCP Server .....	66
WAN - Wide Area Network .....	67
WAN Interface .....	67
WAN Profile .....	70
ADSL Mode .....	90
System .....	91
Time Zone .....	91
Remote Access .....	92
Firmware Upgrade .....	92
Backup / Restore .....	93
Restart Router .....	94
User Management .....	95
Mail Alert .....	97
Firewall and Access Control .....	98
General Settings .....	99
Packet Filter .....	100
Intrusion Detection .....	102
URL Filter .....	106
IM / P2P Blocking .....	109
Firewall Log .....	110
VPN - Virtual Private Networks .....	111
PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol) .....	111
IPSec (IP Security Protocol) .....	120
L2TP (Layer Two Tunneling Protocol) .....	130
VoIP - Voice over Internet Protocol .....	142
SIP Device Parameters .....	143
SIP Accounts .....	146
Phone Port .....	147
PSTN Dial Plan (Router with LINE port only) .....	148
VoIP Dial Plan .....	152
Call Features .....	155
Speed Dial .....	155
Ring & Tone .....	156
QoS - Quality of Service .....	158
Prioritization .....	158
Outbound IP Throttling (LAN to WAN) .....	159
Inbound IP Throttling (WAN to LAN) .....	161
Virtual Server .....	167
Porting Forwarding .....	168
Edit DMZ Host .....	170
Edit One-to-One NAT (Network Address Translation) .....	171
Wake on LAN .....	174
Time Schedule .....	175
Advanced .....	178
Static Route .....	178
Static ARP .....	178
Dynamic DNS .....	179
Device Management .....	180
IGMP .....	183
MLD .....	183
VLAN Bridge .....	185
Chapter 5: Troubleshooting .....	186
Logout .....	188
Appendix: Product Support & Contact .....	189

# Chapter 1: Introduction

## Introduction to your Router

Welcome to the 3G/VoIP/ 802.11n ADSL2+ (VPN) Firewall Router. The router is an “all-in-one” ADSL router, combining an ADSL modem, ADSL router and Ethernet network switch functionalities, providing everything you need to get the machines on your network connected to the Internet over your ADSL broadband connection. With features such as an ADSL Quick-Start wizard and DHCP Server, you can be online in no time at all and with a minimum of fuss and configuration, catering for first-time users to the guru requiring advanced features and control over their Internet connection and network.

## Features



### Express Internet Access

The router complies with ADSL worldwide standards. It supports downstream rate up to 12/24 Mbps with ADSL2/2+, 8Mbps with ADSL. Users enjoy not only high-speed ADSL services but also broadband multimedia applications such as interactive gaming, video streaming and real-time audio much easier and faster than ever. It is compliant with Multi-Mode standard (ANSI T1.413, Issue 2; G.dmt (ITU G.992.1); G.lite (ITU G.992.2); G.hs (ITU G.994.1); G.dmt.bis (ITU G.992.3); G.dmt.bis.plus (ITU G.992.5)).



### 3G

With 3G-based Internet connection (requires an additional 3G USB modem), user can access internet through 3G - whether you're seated at your desk or taking a cross-country train trip.



### EWAN

Besides using 3G/ADSL to get connected to the Internet, the router offers its Ethernet port 1 as a WAN port to be used to connect to Cable Modems and fiber optic lines. This alternative, yet faster method to connect to the internet will provide users more flexibility to get online.



### Dual WAN

Dual WAN is a new way of getting connected to the internet which is to use each two of the 3G/ADSL/EWAN to deal with the unexpected case and balance traffic load. That is a way of improving greatly the robustness.



### 802.11n Wireless AP with WPA Support

With an integrated 802.11n Wireless Access Point in the router, the device delivers up to 6 times faster speeds and 3 times farther range than an 802.11b/g wireless network. It offers a quick yet easily accessible and mobile to the users among wired network, wireless network, broadband connection (ADSL). In addition to having a 300Mbps. data rate, it is also backward compatible with existing 802.11b/11g equipments. The supported features of Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA- PSK/ WPA2-PSK) and Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) enhance the security level of data protection and access control via Wireless



### Fast Ethernet Switch

A 4-port 10/100/1000Mbps fast Ethernet switch is built in with automatic switching between MDI and MDI-X for 10Base-T, 100Base-TX and 1000Base-TX ports. An Ethernet straight or crossover cable can be used directly for auto detection.





## **Multi-Protocol to Establish a Connection**

It supports PPPoA (RFC 2364 - PPP over ATM Adaptation Layer 5), RFC 1483 encapsulation over ATM (bridged or routed), PPP over Ethernet (RFC 2516), and IPoA (RFC1577) to establish a connection with the ISP. The product also supports VC-based and LLC-based multiplexing.



## **Quick Installation Wizard**

It supports a WEB GUI page to install this device quickly. With this wizard, end users can enter the information easily which they get from their ISP, then surf the Internet immediately.



## **Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) and UPnP NAT Traversal**

This protocol is used to enable simple and robust connectivity among stand-alone devices and PCs from many different vendors. It makes network simple and affordable for users. UPnP architecture leverages TCP/IP and the Web to enable seamless proximity networking in addition to control and data transfer among networked devices. With this feature enabled, users can now connect to Net meeting or MSN Messenger seamlessly.



## **Network Address Translation (NAT)**

Allows multi-users to access outside resources such as the Internet simultaneously with one IP address/one Internet access account. Many application layer gateway (ALG) are supported such as web browser, ICQ, FTP, Telnet, E-mail, News, Net2phone, Ping, NetMeeting, IP phone and others.



## **SOHO Firewall Security with DoS and SPI**

Along with the built-in NAT natural firewall feature, the router also provides advanced hacker pattern-filtering protection. It can automatically detect and block Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. The router is built with Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI) to determine if a data packet is allowed through the firewall to the private LAN.



## **Domain Name System (DNS) Relay**

It provides an easy way to map the domain name (a friendly name for users such as www.yahoo. com) and IP address. When a local machine sets its DNS server with this router's IP address, every DNS conversion request packet from the PC to this router will be forwarded to the real DNS in the outside network.



## **Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS)**

The Dynamic DNS service allows you to alias a dynamic IP address to a static hostname. This dynamic IP address is the WAN IP address. For example, to use the service, you must first apply for an account from a DDNS service like <http://www.dyndns.org/>. More than 5 DDNS servers are supported.



## **Quality of Service (QoS)**

QoS gives you full control over which types of outgoing data traffic should be given priority by the router, ensuring important data like gaming packets, customer information, or management information move through the router at lightning speed, even under heavy load. The QoS features are configurable by source IP address, destination IP address, protocol, and port. You can throttle the speed at which different types of outgoing data pass through the router, to ensure P2P users don't saturate upload bandwidth, or office browsing doesn't bring client web serving to a halt. In addition, or alternatively, you can simply change the priority of different types of upload data and let the router sort out the actual speeds.

## **IPv6 supported**

Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) is a version of the Internet Protocol that is designed to succeed IPv4. IPv6 has a vastly larger address space than IPv4. This results from the use of a 128-bit address, whereas IPv4 uses only 32 bits. The new address space thus supports  $2^{128}$  (about  $3.4 \times 10^{38}$ ) addresses. This expansion provides flexibility in allocating addresses and routing traffic and eliminates the primary need for network address translation (NAT), which gained widespread deployment as an effort to alleviate IPv4 address exhaustion.

IPv6 also implements new features that simplify aspects of address assignment (stateless address autoconfiguration) and network renumbering (prefix and router announcements) when changing Internet connectivity providers. The IPv6 subnet size has been standardized by fixing the size of the host identifier portion of an address to 64 bits to facilitate an automatic mechanism for forming the host identifier from Link Layer media addressing information (MAC address).

Network security is integrated into the design of the IPv6 architecture. Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) was originally developed for IPv6, but found widespread optional deployment first in IPv4 (into which it was back-engineered). The IPv6 specifications mandate IPsec implementation as a fundamental interoperability requirement.

## **Virtual Server (“port forwarding”)**

Users can specify some services to be visible from outside users. The router can detect incoming service requests and forward either a single port or a range of ports to the specific local computer to handle it. For example, a user can assign a PC in the LAN acting as a WEB server inside and expose it to the outside network. Outside users can browse inside web servers directly while it is protected by NAT. A DMZ host setting is also provided to a local computer exposed to the outside network, Internet.

## **Rich Packet Filtering**

Not only filters the packet based on IP address, but also based on Port numbers. It will filter packets from and to the Internet, and also provides a higher level of security control.

## **Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Client and Server**

In the WAN site, the DHCP client can get an IP address from the Internet Service Provider (ISP) automatically. In the LAN site, the DHCP server can allocate a range of client IP addresses and distribute them including IP address, subnet mask as well as DNS IP address to local computers. It provides an easy way to manage the local IP network.

## **Static and RIP1/2 Routing**

It has routing capability and supports easy static routing table or RIP1/2 routing protocol.

## **Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)**

It is an easy way to remotely manage the router via SNMP.

## **Web based GUI**

It supports web based GUI for configuration and management. It is user-friendly and comes with on-line help. It also supports remote management capability for remote users to configure and manage this product.

## **Firmware Upgradeable**

Device can be upgraded to the latest firmware through the WEB based GUI.

## **Rich Management Interfaces**

It supports flexible management interfaces with local console port, LAN port, and WAN port. Users can use terminal applications through the console port to configure and manage the device, or Telnet, WEB GUI, and SNMP through LAN or WAN ports to configure and manage the device.



### **Virtual Private Network (VPN)**

It allows user to make a tunnel with a remote site directly to secure the data transmission among the connection. User can use embedded PPTP and L2TP client/server, IKE and IPSec which are supported by this router to make a VPN connection or users can run the PPTP client in PC and the router already provides IPSec and PPTP pass through function to establish a VPN connection if the user likes to run the PPTP client in his local computer.

# Chapter 2: Installing the Router

## Important note for using this router



### Warning

- Do not use this router in a high humidity or high temperature environment.
- Do not apply the same power source for this router to other types of equipments.
- Do not open or repair the case yourself. If the device becomes too hot, turn it off immediately and have it repaired at a qualified service center.
- Avoid using this product and all its accessories outdoor.



### Attention

- Place the router on a stable surface.
- Only use the power adapter that comes with the package. Using a different voltage rating power adapter may damage the router.

## Package Contents



**3G/VoIP/802.11n ADSL2+ (VPN) Firewall Router**



**CD-ROM containing the online manual**



**RJ-11 ADSL/telephone cable**



**Ethernet (RJ-45) cable**



**PS2-RS 232 console cable**



**Power adapter**



**Three 2dBi detachable antennas**



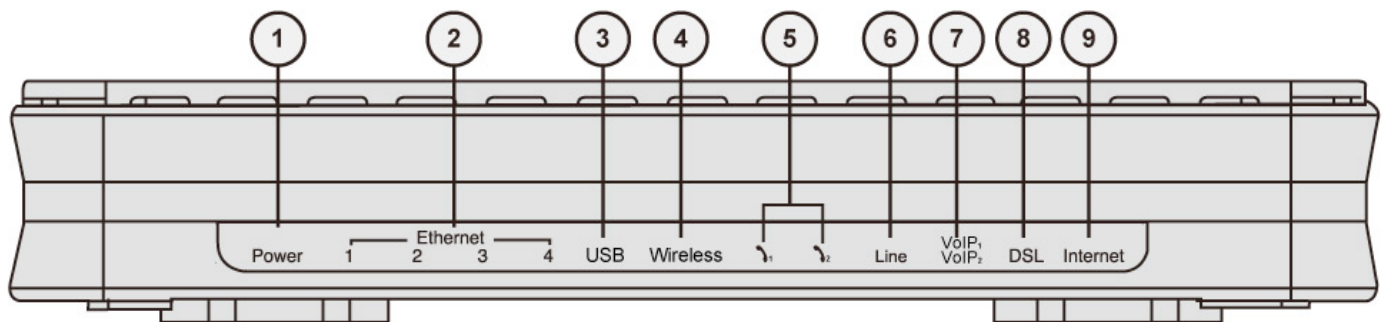
**Quick Start Guide**



**Splitter / Micro-filter (optional)**

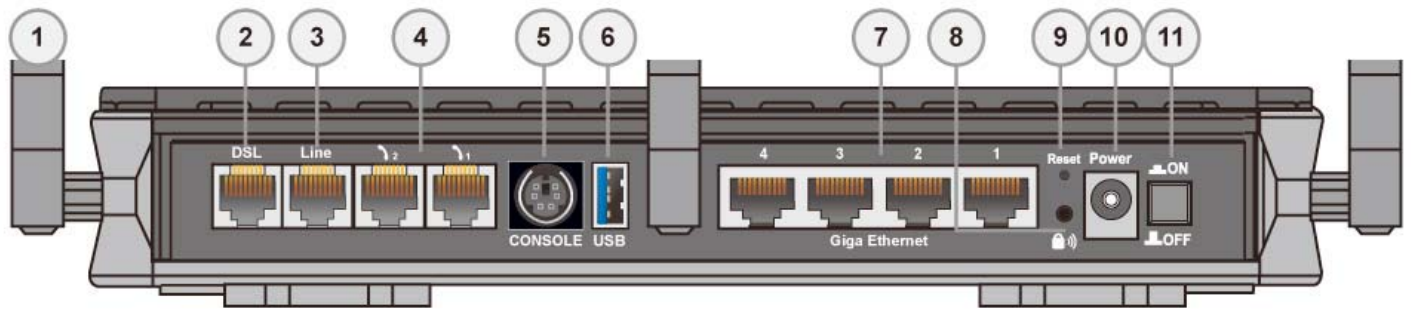
# Device Description

## The Front LEDs



LED		Meaning
1	<b>Power</b>	Both red and green LEDs lit together when power is ON. Lit red means system failure. Restart the device or contact support. Lit green when the device is ready.
2	<b>Ethernet</b> 1x - 4x (RJ-45 connector)	Lit when one of the LAN ports is connected to an Ethernet device. Lit green when transmission rate hits 1000Mbps, Lit orange when it hits 100Mbps but no light for 10Mbps. Flash when data is being Transmitted / Received.
3	<b>USB</b>	Lit green when the router is connected to a USB device. Flash when data is received / transmitted.
4	<b>Wireless</b>	Lit green when a wireless connection is established. Flash when the device is sending/receiving data. Flash once per second while Wi-Fi protected setup is in progress.
5	<b>Phone 1x-2x</b> (RJ-11 connector)	Lit green when phone is off hook.
6	<b>Line</b> (Router with LINE)	Lit green when the inbound and outbound calls are transmitted through PSTN.
7	<b>VoIP 1x-2x</b> (RJ-11 connector)	Lit green when phone 1 has registered successfully. Lit orange when phone 2 has registered successfully. If both phone 1 & 2 have succeeded in registration, both green and orange LEDs will lit together.
8	<b>DSL</b>	Lit Green when the device is successfully connected to an ADSL DSLAM. ("line sync").
9	<b>Internet</b>	Lit red when WAN port fails to get IP address. Lit green when WAN port gets IP address successfully. Lit off when the device is in bridge mode or when WAN connection is absent.

# The Rear Ports



Port		Meaning
1	<b>Antenna</b>	Connect the detachable antenna to this port.
2	<b>DSL</b>	Connect this port to the ADSL/telephone network with the RJ-11 cable (telephone) provided.
3	<b>Line</b> (Router with LINE port only)	Connect this port to the telephone jack on the wall with RJ-11 cable.
4	<b>Phone</b> 1x - 2x (RJ-11 connector)	Connect this port to an analog phone set with RJ-11 cable.
5	<b>Console Port</b>	Plug in the console cable provided.
6	<b>USB</b>	Connect the USB cable to this port.
7	<b>Giga Ethernet 1x - 4x</b> (RJ-45 connector)	Connect a UTP Ethernet cable (Cat-5 or Cat-5e) to one of the LAN ports when connecting to a PC or an office/home network of 10Mbps, 100Mbps or 1000Mbps.
8	<b>WPS</b>	Push WPS button for less than 5 sec to trigger Wi-Fi Protected Setup function; push WPS button for more than 5 sec to enable/disable WLAN Service.
9	<b>RESET</b>	<p>To be sure the device is being turned on press RESET button for:</p> <p>1-3 seconds: quick reset the device.</p> <p>6 seconds and above, power off, power on the device: restore to factory default settings. (Cannot login to the router or forgot your Username/Password. Press the button for more than 6 seconds).</p> <p><b>Caution: After pressing the RESET button for more than 6 seconds, to be sure you power cycle the device again.</b></p>
10	<b>Power</b>	Connect it with the supplied power adapter.
11	<b>Power Switch</b>	Power ON/OFF switch.

## Cabling

One of the most common causes of problem is bad cabling or ADSL line(s). Make sure that all connected devices are turned on. On the front panel of your router is a bank of LEDs. Verify that the LAN Link and ADSL line LEDs are lit. If they are not, verify if you are using the proper cables.

Make sure that all devices (e.g. telephones, fax machines, analogue modems) connected to the same telephone line as your router have a line filter connected between them and the wall outlet (unless you are using a Central Splitter or Central Filter installed by a qualified and licensed electrician), and that all line filters are correctly installed in a right way. If line filter is not installed and connected properly, it may cause problem to your ADSL connection or may result in frequent disconnections.

# Chapter 3: Basic Installation

The router can be configured through your web browser. A web browser is included as a standard application in the following operating systems: Linux, Mac OS, Windows 7/98/NT/2000/XP/Me/Vista, etc. The product provides an easy and user-friendly interface for configuration.

Please check your PC network components. The TCP/IP protocol stack and Ethernet network adapter must be installed. If not, please refer to your Windows-related or other operating system manuals.

There are ways to connect the router, either through an external repeater hub or connect directly to your PCs. However, make sure that your PCs have an Ethernet interface installed properly prior to connecting the router device. You ought to configure your PCs to obtain an IP address through a DHCP server or a fixed IP address that must be in the same subnet as the router. The default IP address of the router is 192.168.1.254 and the subnet mask is 255.255.255.0 (i.e. any attached PC must be in the same subnet, and have an IP address in the range of 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.253). The best and easiest way is to configure the PC to get an IP address automatically from the router using DHCP. If you encounter any problem accessing the router web interface it is advisable to uninstall your firewall program on your PCs, as they can cause problems accessing the IP address of the router. Users should make their own decisions on what is best to protect their network.

Please follow the following steps to configure your PC network environment.

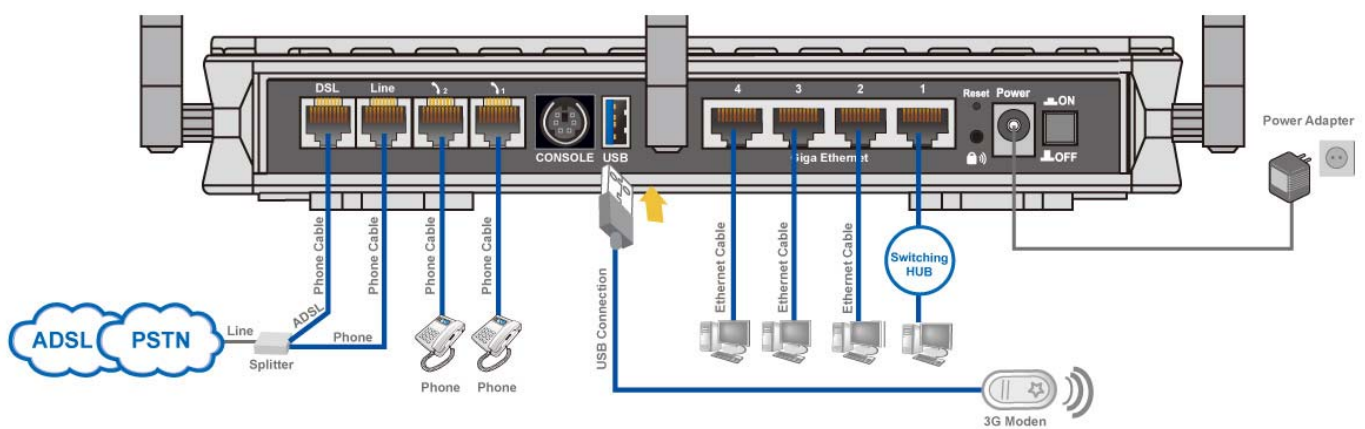


Any TCP/IP capable workstation can be used to communicate with or through this router. To configure other types of workstations, please consult your manufacturer documentation.



# Connecting Your Router

1. Connect this router to a **LAN** (Local Area Network) and the ADSL/telephone (**ADSL**) net work.
2. Power on the device.
3. Make sure the **Power LED** lit steadily and that the **LAN** LED is lit.
4. Connect your router to the telephone jack on the wall with RJ-11 cable.
5. Connect the USB 2.0 cable.

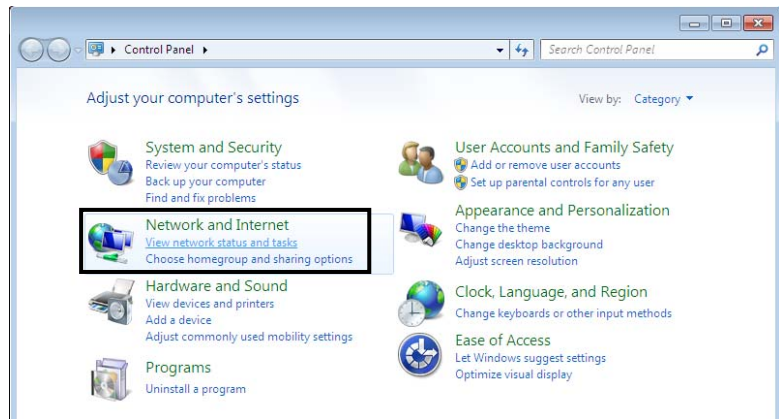


# Network Configuration

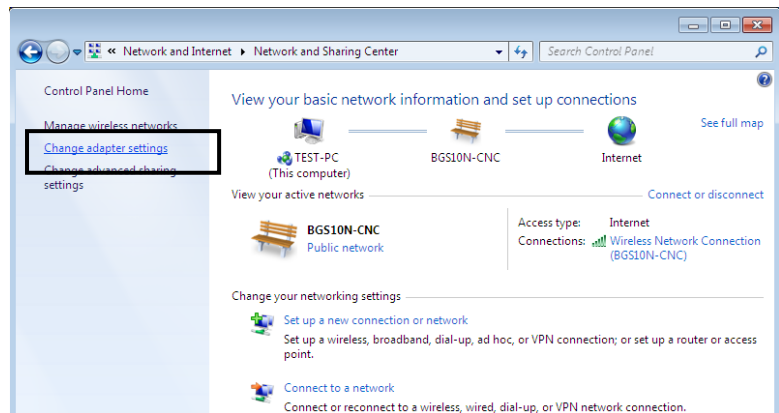
## Configuring PC in windows 7

1. Go to **Start**. Click on **Control Panel**.

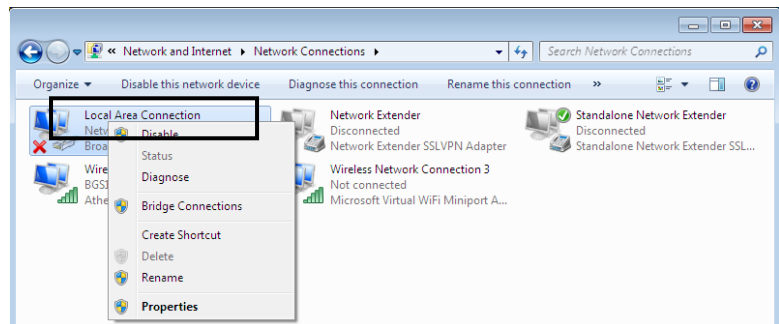
Then click on **Network and Internet**.



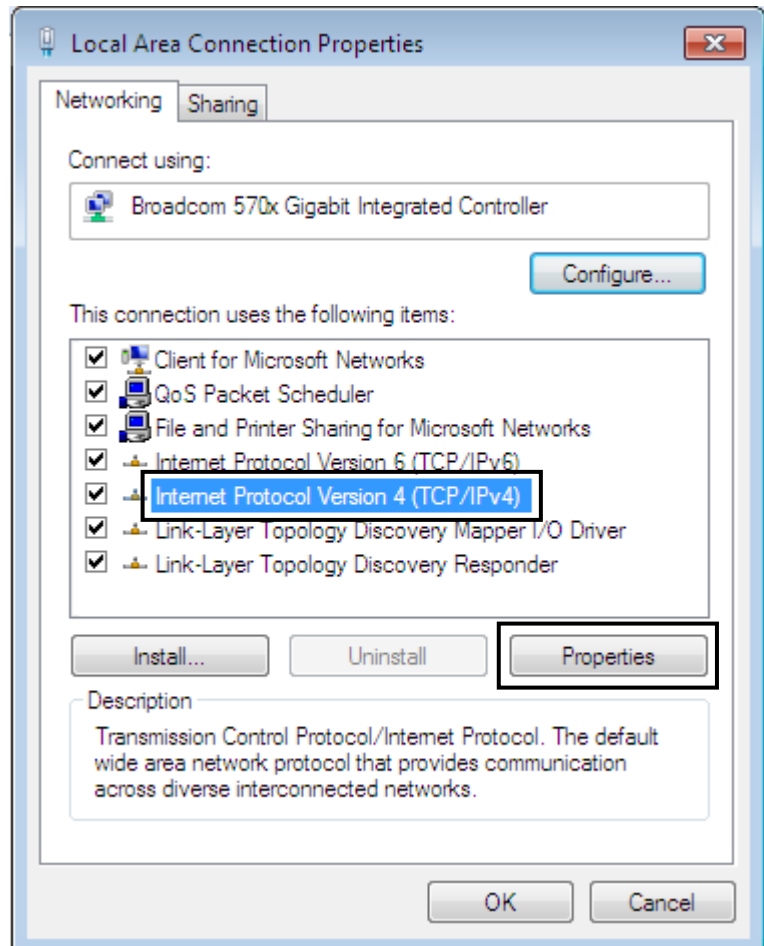
2. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Change adapter settings** on the left window panel.



3. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.

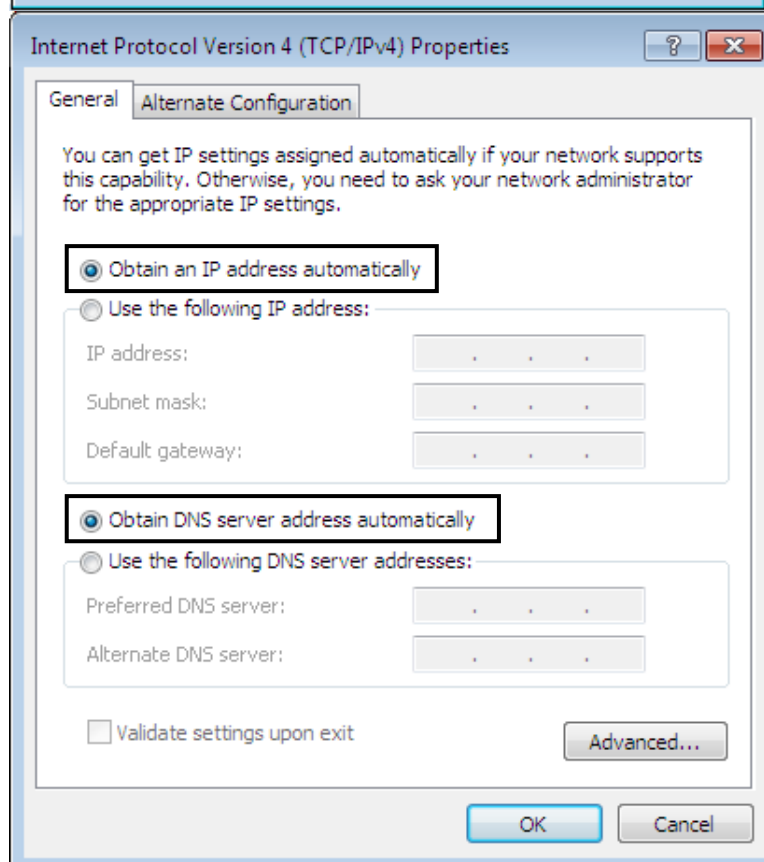


4. Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)**, then click **Properties**.



5. In the TCP/IPv4 properties window, select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.

6. Click **OK** again in the Local Area Connection Properties window to apply the new configuration.

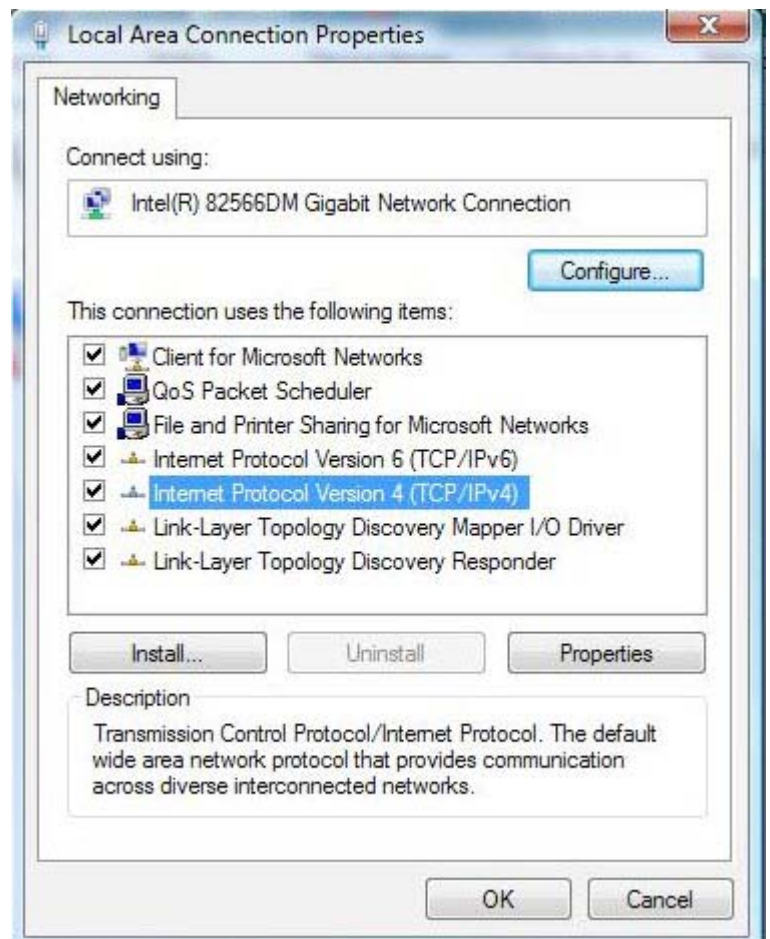


## Configuring PC in Windows Vista

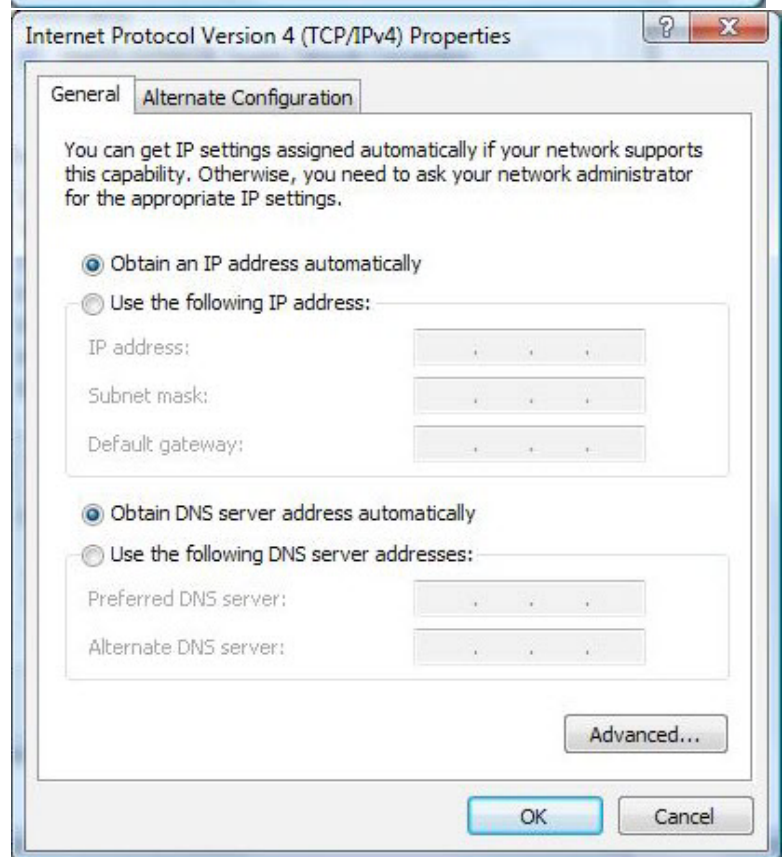
1. Go to **Start**. Click on **Network**.
2. Then click on **Network and Sharing Center** at the top bar.
3. When the Network and Sharing Center window pops up, select and click on **Manage network connections** on the left window column.
4. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.



5. Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)** then click **Properties**.



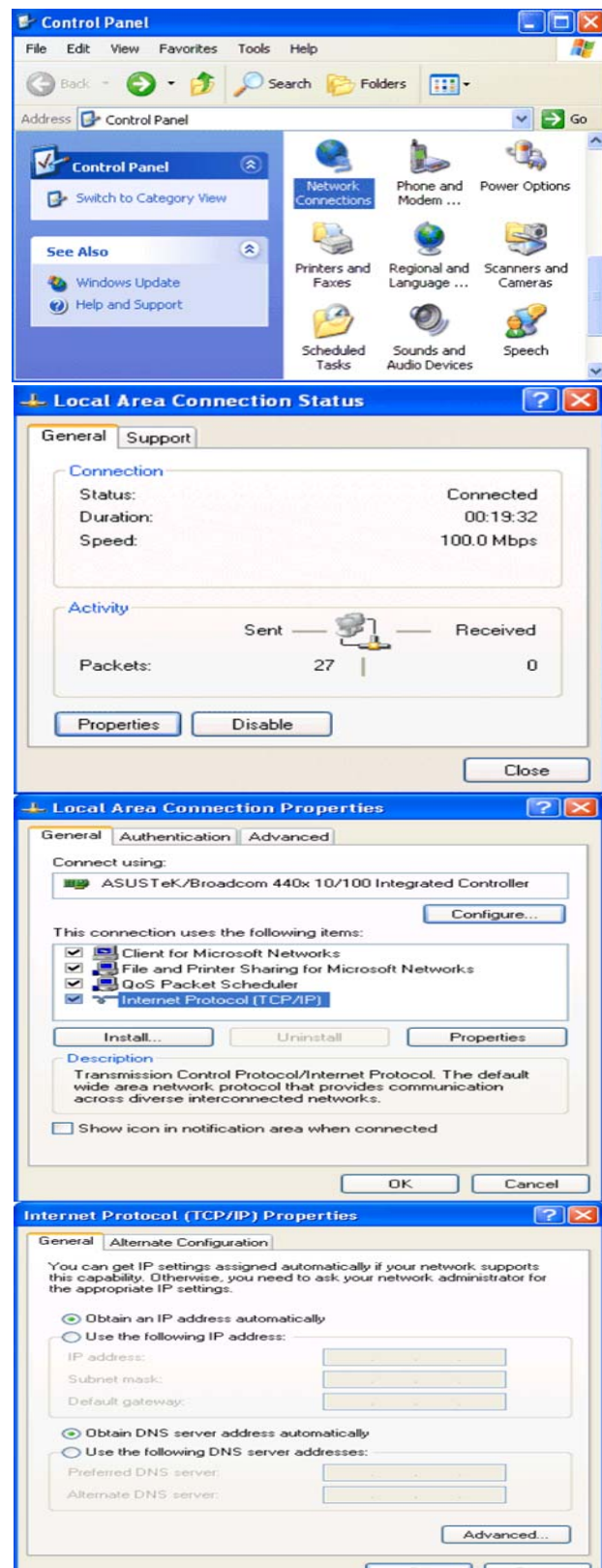
6. In the TCP/IPv4 properties window, select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click OK to exit the setting.
7. Click **OK** again in the Local Area Connection Properties window to apply the new configuration.





## Configuring PC in Windows XP

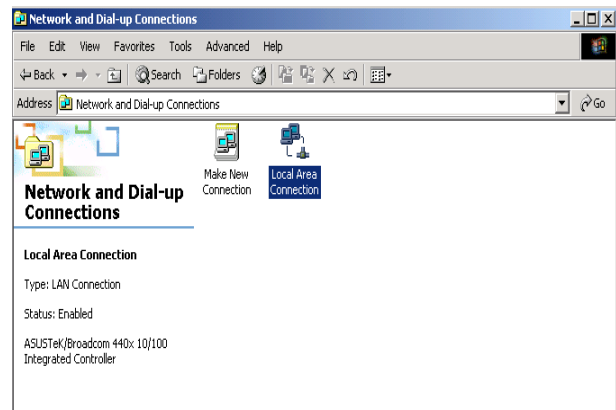
1. Go to **Start > Control Panel** (in Classic View). In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network Connections**.
2. Double-click **Local Area Connection**.
3. In the Local Area Connection Status window, click **Properties**.
4. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.
5. Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and the **Obtain DNS server address automatically** radio buttons.
6. Click **OK** to finish the configuration.



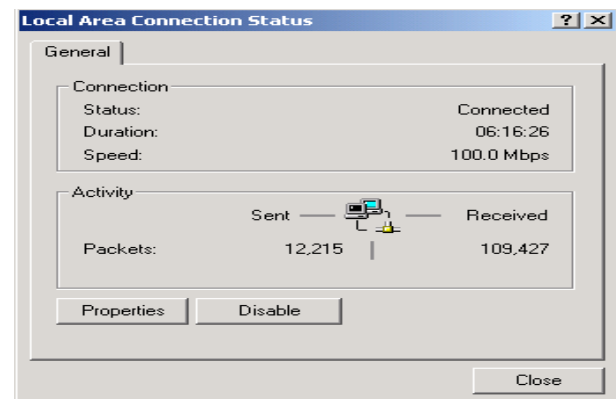
# Configuring PC in Windows 2000

1. Go to **Start > Settings > Control Panel**.  
In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network and Dial-up Connections**.

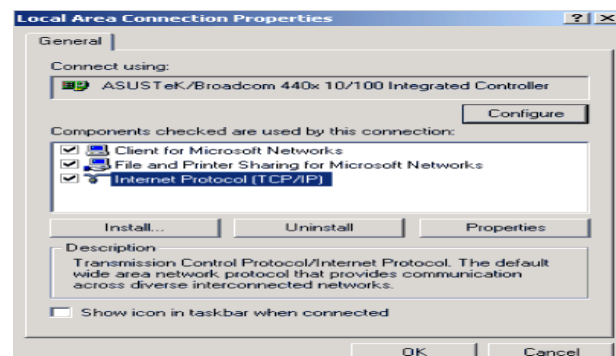
2. Double-click **Local Area Connection**.



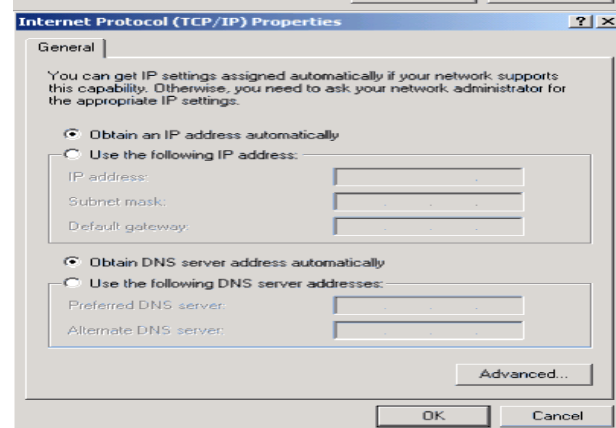
3. In the Local Area Connection Status window click **Properties**.



4. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.



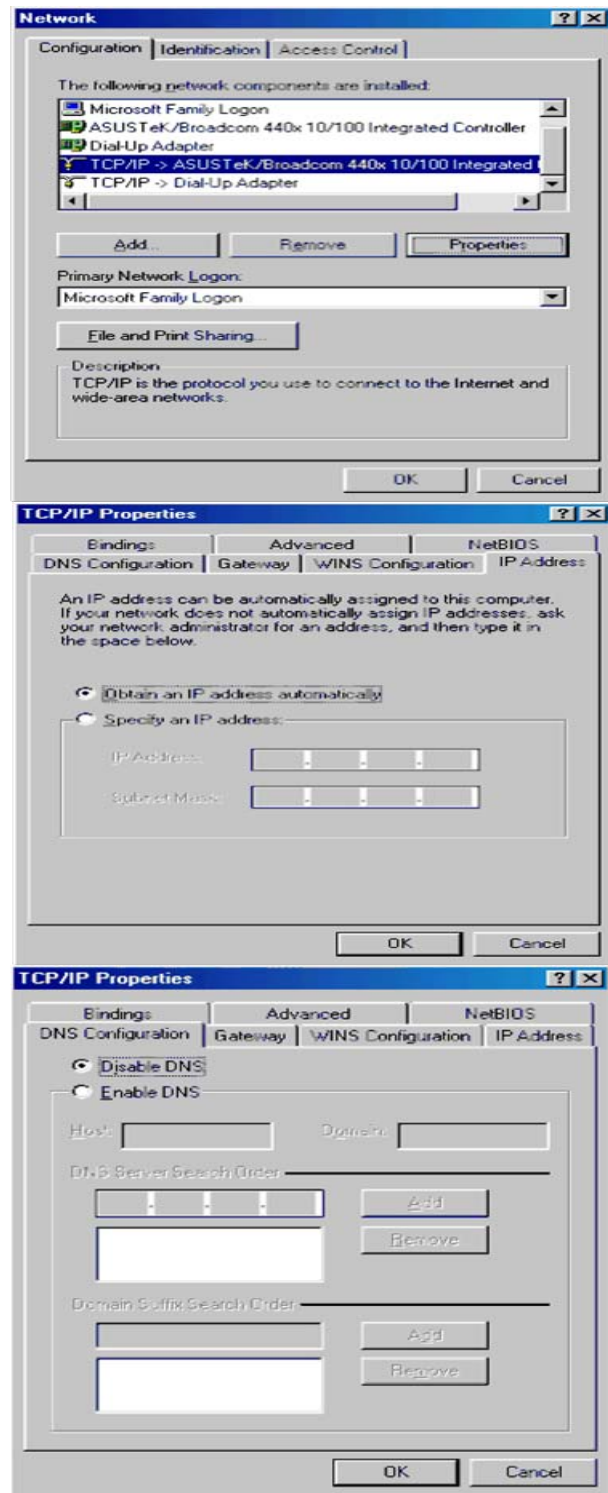
5. Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and the **Obtain DNS server address automatically** radio buttons.



6. Click **OK** to finish the configuration.

# Configuring PC in Windows 95/98/Me

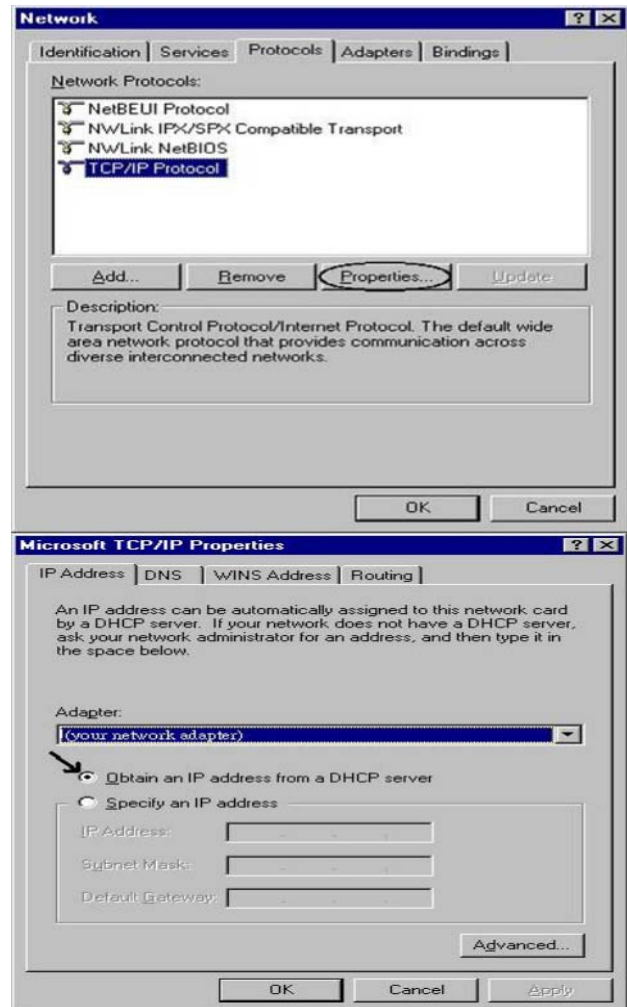
1. Go to **Start > Settings > Control Panel**.  
In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network** and choose the **Configuration** tab.
2. Select **TCP/IP > NE2000 Compatible**, or the name of your **Network Interface Card (NIC)** in your PC.
3. Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** radio button.
4. Then select the **DNS Configuration** tab.
5. Select the **Disable DNS** radio button and click **OK** to finish the configuration.





## Configuring PC in Windows NT4.0

1. Go to **Start > Settings > Control Panel**. In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network** and choose the **Protocols** tab.
2. Select **TCP/IP Protocol** and click **Properties**.
3. Select the **Obtain an IP address from a DHCP server** radio button and click **OK**.



# Factory Default Settings

Before configuring your router, you need to know the following default settings.

## Web Interface (Username and Password)

- ▶ Username: admin
- ▶ Password: admin



### Attention

If you ever forget the login password, please press the reset button for more than 6 seconds to restore the factory default setting.

The default username and password are “**admin**” and “**admin**” respectively.

## Device LAN IP settings

- ▶ IP Address: 192.168.1.254
- ▶ Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

## ISP setting in WAN site

- ▶ PPPoE

## DHCP server

- ▶ DHCP server is enabled.
- ▶ Start IP Address: 192.168.1.100
- ▶ IP pool counts: 100

## LAN and WAN Port Addresses

The parameters of LAN and WAN ports are pre-set in the factory. The default values are shown in the table.

LAN Port		WAN Port
IP address	192.168.1.254	The PPPoE function is enabled to automatically get the WAN port configuration from the ISP.
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	
DHCP server function	Enabled	
IP addresses for distribution to PCs	100 IP addresses continuing from 192.168.1.100 through 192.168.1.199	

## Information from your ISP

Before configuring this device, you have to check with your ISP (Internet Service Provider) to find out what kind of service is provided such as DHCP (Obtain an IP Address Automatically, Static IP (Fixed IP Address) or PPPoE.

Gather the information as illustrated in the following table and keep it for reference.

PPPoE(RFC2516)	VPI/VCI, VC / LLC-based multiplexing, Username, Password, Service Name, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned by your ISP when you connect or be set manually).
PPPoA(RFC2364)	VPI/VCI, VC / LLC-based multiplexing, Username, Password and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned by your ISP when you connect or be set manually).
MPoA(RFC1483/ RFC2684)	VPI/VCI, VC / LLC-based multiplexing, IP address, Subnet mask, Gateway address, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it is a fixed IP address).
IPoA(RFC1577)	VPI/VCI, VC / LLC-based multiplexing, IP address, Subnet mask, Gateway address, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it is a fixed IP address).
Pure Bridge	VPI/VCI, VC / LLC-based multiplexing to use Bridged Mode.

## Configuring with your Web Browser

Open your web browser, enter the IP address of your router, which by default is 192.168.1.254, and click “Go”, a user name and password window prompt will appear. The default username and password are “admin” and “admin” respectively. (See Figure 3.14)



Figure 3.14: User name & Password Prompt Window

**Congratulations! You are now successfully logon to the 3G/VoIP/802.11n ADSL2+ (VPN) Firewall Router!**

# Chapter 4: Configuration

At the configuration homepage, the left navigation column provides you the link to each configuration page. The category of each configuration page is listed as below.



## Status

- ADSL Table
- 3G Status
- EWAN Status
- iBurst Status
- ARP Table
- DHCP Table
- Routing Table
- NAT Sessions
- UPnP Portmap
- PPTP Status
- IPSec Status
- L2TP Status
- VoIP Status
- VoIP Call Log
- Event Log
- Error Log
- IDS Log
- Diagnostic



## Quick Start



## Configuration

- LAN
- WAN
- System
- Firewall
- VPN
- VoIP
- QoS
- Virtual Server
- Wake on LAN
- Time Schedule
- Advanced



**Language (provides user interface in English and French languages)**

# Status

## ADSL Status

This section displays the ADSL overall status, which shows a number of helpful information such as DSP firmware version.

Status	
▼ ADSL Status	
Parameters	
DSP Firmware Version	E.25.41.55 A
Connected	true
Operational Mode	G.Dmt
Annex Type	AnnexA
Upstream	1024000
Downstream	8000000
Elapsed Time	0 day 0 hr 0 min 7 sec
SNR Margin(Upstream)	7 dB
SNR Margin(Downstream)	14.5 dB
Line Attenuation(Upstream)	0.0 dB
Line Attenuation(Downstream)	0.0 dB
CRC Errors(Upstream)	2
CRC Errors(Downstream)	0
Latency(Upstream)	Interleave
Latency(Downstream)	Interleave

## 3G Status

This section displays the 3G Card's overall status, which shows you a number of helpful information such as the current signal strength and statistics on current and total bytes transferred and received.

Status

3G Status

Parameters

Status ▶	3G Card not found
Signal Strength	N/A
Network Name	N/A
Card Name	N/A
Card Firmware	N/A
Card IMEI	N/A
Card IMSI	N/A
Current TX Bytes / Packets	0 / 0
Current RX Bytes / Packets	0 / 0
Total TX Bytes / Packets	0 / 0
Total RX Bytes / Packets	0 / 0
Current Connection Time	0:00:00s
Total Connection Time	0:00:00s

3G usage allowance

Amount used	<div><div></div></div> 0 of 2000MB
Billing period	Day: ?

Refresh

Clear

**Status:** The current status of the 3G card.

**Signal Strength:** The signal strength bar indicates current 3G signal strength.

**Network Name:** The network name that the device is connected to.

**Card Name:** The name of the 3G card.

**Card Firmware:** The current firmware for the 3G card.

**Current TX Bytes / Packets:** The statistics of transmission, count for this call.

**Current RX Bytes / Packets:** The statistics of receive, count for this call.

**Total TX Bytes / Packets:** The statistics of transmission, count from system ready

**Total RX Bytes / Packets:** The statistics of receive, count from system ready

**Current Connection Time:** The duration for the current connection.

**Total Connection Time:** The cumulative connection time.

**Amount used:** Show the traffic or hours has been used.

**Billing period:** The day from which the fee is charged.

**Note:** Only after you have checked to enable [Usage Allowance](#), the following information will be shown.

[illegible]

# EWAN Status

Besides using 3G/ADSL to get connected to the Internet, the router offers its Ethernet port 1 as a WAN port to be used to connect to Cable Modems and fiber optic lines. This alternative, yet faster method to connect to the internet will provide users more flexibility to get online.

<b>Status</b>	
<b>EWAN Status</b>	
<b>Parameters</b>	
Total TX Bytes / Packets	0 / 0
Total RX Bytes / Packets	0 / 0
<input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	

**Total TX Bytes / Packets:** The statistics of total data transmission in bytes / packets since system ready.

**Total RX Bytes / Packets:** The statistics of total data received in bytes / packets since system ready.



## iBurst Status

Displays additional information of the 3G status when iBurst function is enabled in the 3G configuration such as its signal strength, card name, connection status and port class Ethernet.

Status

▼ iBurst USB status

Parameters

Version	1.00
Port Class Ethernet	true
Modem Attached	false
Connected	false
Card Name	N/A
Signal Strength	N/A
Status ▶	iBurst Card not found
MAC	00:04:ed:ac:9a:9a
Tx Error Packets	0
Rx Error Packets	0
Current TX Bytes / Packets	0 / 0
Current RX Bytes / Packets	0 / 0
Total TX Bytes / Packets	0 / 0
Total RX Bytes / Packets	0 / 0

Refresh

**Card Name:** The name of the card.

**Signal Strength:** The signal strength bar indicates the current signal strength.

**Current TX Bytes / Packets:** The statistics of data transmission in bytes / packets during a call.


**Current RX Bytes / Packets:** The statistics of data received in bytes / packets during a call.

**Total TX Bytes / Packets:** The statistics of total data transmission in bytes / packets since system ready.

**Total RX Bytes / Packets:** The statistics of total data received in bytes / packets since system ready.

## ARP Table

This section displays the router's ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) Table, which shows the mapping of Internet (IP) addresses to Ethernet (MAC) addresses. This is useful as a quick way of determining the MAC address of the network interface of your PCs to use with the router's Firewall – MAC Address Filter function. See the Firewall section of this manual for more information on this feature.

Status

▼ ARP Table

Wired

IP Address	MAC Address	Interface	Static
192.168.1.110	18:a9:05:38:04:03	iplan	no

Wireless



IP Address	MAC
------------	-----

**IP Address:** A list of IP addresses of devices on your LAN (Local Area Network).

**MAC Address:** The MAC (Media Access Control) addresses for each device on your LAN.

**Interface:** The interface name (on the router) that this IP Address connects to.

**Static:** Static status of the ARP table entry:

-  “no” for dynamically-generated ARP table entries.
-  “yes” for static ARP table entries added by the user.

## DHCP Table

▼ DHCP Table		
Type		
Leased ▶	Expired ▶	Permanent ▶

**Leased:** The DHCP assigned IP addresses information.

**Expired:** The expired IP addresses information.

**Permanent:** The fixed host mapping information.

## Leased Table

Leased Table			
IP Address	MAC Address	Client Host Name	Expiry
192.168.1.100	00:05:5d:71:92:69	jasminelee	11 hours

**IP Address:** The IP address that assigned to client.

**MAC Address:** The MAC address of client.

**Client Host Name:** The Host Name (Computer Name) of client.

**Expiry:** The current lease time of client.

# Routing Table

Routing table displays information of both the routing table and the RIP Routing table in terms of the destination of the network ID, the cost of the path the ID is to be sent, the gateway information and the netmask information.

Status				
▼ Routing Table				
Routing Table				
Valid	Destination	Netmask	Gateway/Interface	Cost
✓	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0/ ipwan	1
RIP Routing Table				
Destination		Netmask	Gateway	Cost
0.0.0.0		0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1

## Routing Table

**Valid:** It indicates a successful routing status.

**Destination:** The IP address of the destination network.

**Netmask:** The destination Netmask address.

**Gateway/Interface:** The IP address of the gateway or existing interface that this route will use.

**Cost:** The number of hops counted as the cost of the route.

## RIP Routing Table

**Destination:** The IP address of the destination network.

**Netmask:** The destination Netmask address.

**Gateway:** The IP address of the gateway that this route will use.

**Cost:** The number of hops counted as the cost of the route.

## NAT Sessions

This section lists all current NAT sessions between interface of types external (WAN) and internal (LAN).

Status

▼ NAT Sessions

No active NAT sessions between interfaces of types external and internal.

Refresh

## UPnP Portmap

The section lists all port-mapping established using UPnP (Universal Plug and Play). See Advanced section of this manual for more details on UPnP and the router's UPnP configuration options.

Status

▼ UPnP Portmap

UPnP Portmap Table

Name	Protocol	External Port	Redirect Port	IP Address
------	----------	---------------	---------------	------------

# PPTP Status

This shows details of your configured PPTP VPN Connections.

Status						
▼ PPTP Status						
VPN/PPTP for Remote Access Application						
Name	Type	Enable	Active	Tunnel Connected	Call Connected	Encryption
VPN/PPTP for LAN-to-LAN Application						
Name	Type	Enable	Active	Tunnel Connected	Call Connected	Encryption

**Name:** The name you assigned to the particular PPTP connection in your VPN configuration.

**Type:** The type of connection (dial-in/dial-out).

**Enable:** Whether the connection is currently enabled.

**Active:** Whether the connection is currently active.

**Tunnel Connected:** Whether the VPN Tunnel is currently connected.

**Call Connected:** If the Call for this VPN entry is currently connected.

**Encryption:** The encryption type used for this VPN connection.

# IPSec Status

This shows details of your configured IPSec VPN Connections.

Status

</

**Name:** The name you assigned to the particular VPN entry.

**Active:** Whether the VPN Connection is currently Active.

**Connection State:** Whether the VPN is Connected or Disconnected.

**Statistics:** Statistics for this VPN Connection.

**Local Subnet:** The local IP Address or Subnet used.

**Remote Subnet:** The Subnet of the remote site.

**Remote Gateway:** The Remote Gateway IP address.

**SA:** The Security Association for this VPN entry.

# L2TP Status

This shows details of your configured L2TP VPN Connections.

Status

▼L2TP Status

VPN/L2TP for Remote Access Application

Name	Type	Enable	Active	Tunnel Connected	Call Connected	Encryption

VPN/L2TP for LAN-to-LAN Application

Name	Type	Enable	Active	Tunnel Connected	Call Connected	Encryption

**Name:** The name you assigned to the particular L2TP connection in your VPN configuration.

**Type:** The type of connection (dial-in/dial-out).

**Enable:** Whether the connection is currently enabled.

**Active:** Whether the connection is currently active.

**Tunnel Connected:** Whether the VPN Tunnel is currently connected.

**Call Connected:** If the Call for this VPN entry is currently connected.

**Encryption:** The encryption type used for this VPN connection.

## VoIP Status

This table shows the status of the phone ports after they are being used for the VoIP feature. It will display some information such as domain name, display name & phone number of the VoIP device.

Status				
VoIP Status				
Profile List				
Profile Name	Phone Number	User Domain/Realm	Display Name	Registered
Phone port 1				unknown
Phone port 2				unknown
Refresh				

## VoIP Call Log

The call log records the data from your VoIP devices such as the date/time of dial out calls, the duration of the calls, information about the missed calls and also incoming calls.

Status

▼VoIP Call Log

Phone Port 1 ▼

Phone Port 2 ▶

Phone Port 1

Dialed Calls List

Index	Date & Time	Phone Number	Start Time	End Time	Duration
-------	-------------	--------------	------------	----------	----------

Received Calls List

Index	Date & Time	Phone Number	Start Time	End Time	Duration
-------	-------------	--------------	------------	----------	----------

Missed Calls List

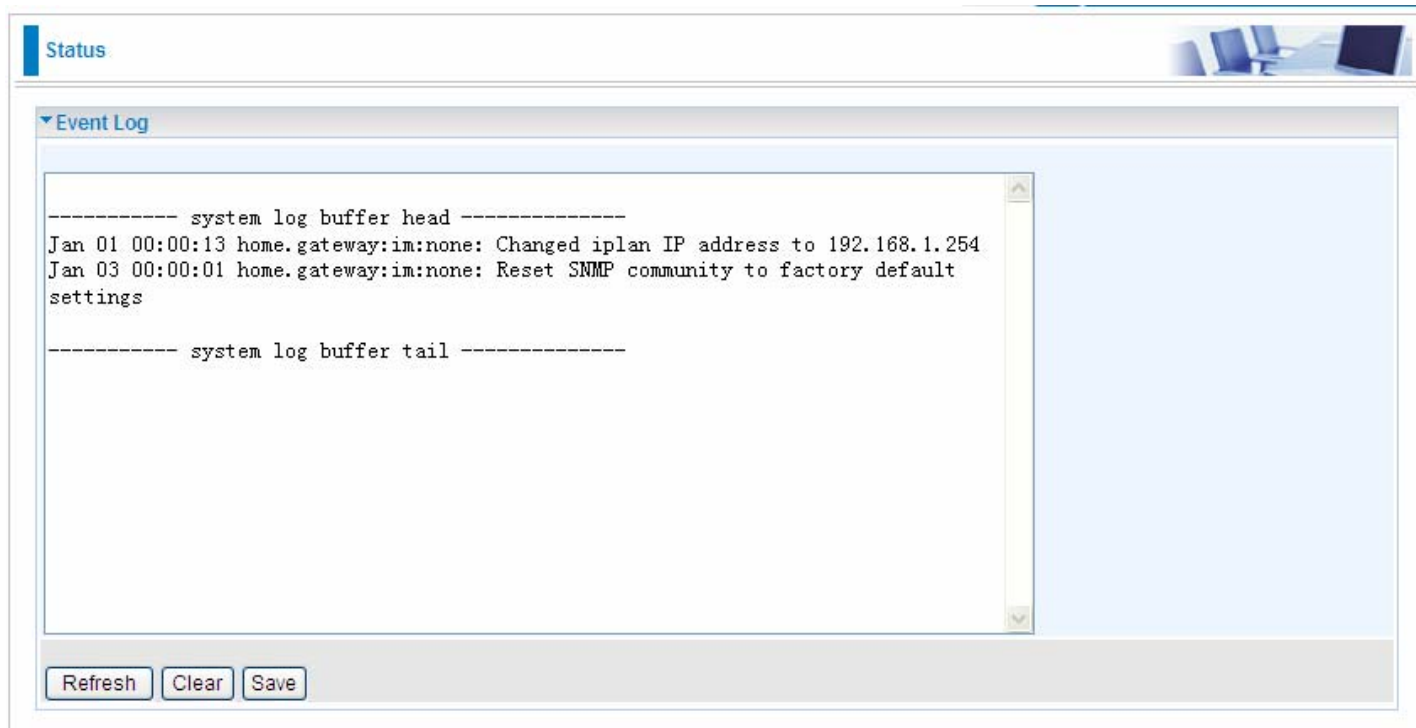
Index	Date & Time	Phone Number	Start Time	End Time	Duration
-------	-------------	--------------	------------	----------	----------

Refresh



## Event Log

This page displays the router's Event Log entries. Major events are logged to this window, such as when the router's ADSL connection is disconnected, as well as Firewall events when you have enabled Intrusion or Blocking Logging in the Configuration – Firewall section of the interface. Please see the Firewall section of this manual for more details on how to enable Firewall logging.



The screenshot shows a web interface with a 'Status' tab selected. Below it is the 'Event Log' section. It contains a text area with the following log entries:

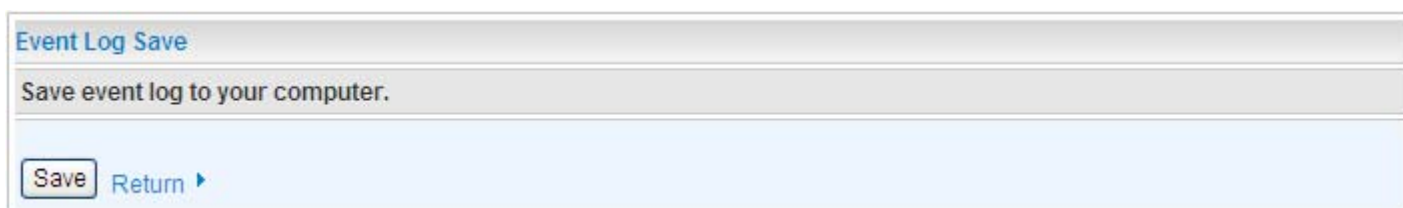
```
----- system log buffer head -----  
Jan 01 00:00:13 home.gateway:im:none: Changed iplan IP address to 192.168.1.254  
Jan 03 00:00:01 home.gateway:im:none: Reset SNMP community to factory default  
settings  
----- system log buffer tail -----
```

At the bottom of the Event Log section are three buttons: 'Refresh', 'Clear', and 'Save'.

Click **Refresh** button to get the latest event log information.

Click **Clear** button to clear the log information.

Click **Save** button to backup the event log information to your computer. Click Save button, you will enter page as follows to save the backup to your computer.



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled 'Event Log Save'. It contains the text 'Save event log to your computer.' and a 'Save' button. Below the button is a 'Return' link with a right-pointing arrow.

## Error Log

Any errors encountered by the router (e.g. invalid names given to entries) are logged to this window.

Status		
▼ Error Log		
Error Log (times are in seconds since last reboot)		
When	Process	Error Log

## IDS Log

Any records about hacker attacks and intrusion attempts from the Internet are logged to this window.

Status						
▼ IDS Log						
Num	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol	Port	Duration Time	Time Remaining

## Diagnostic

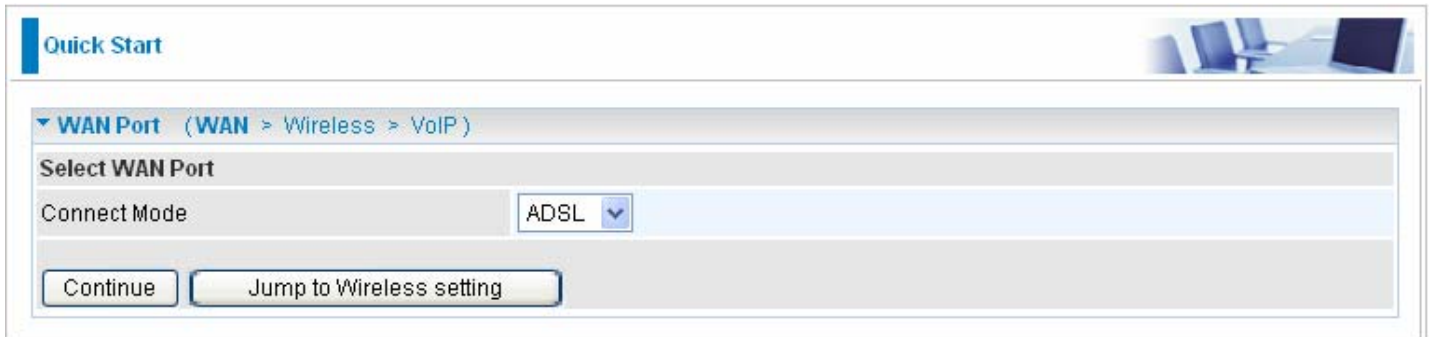
It tests the connection to computer(s) which is connected to the LAN ports and also the WAN Internet connection. If PING [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) is shown FAIL and the rest is PASS, you ought to check your PC's DNS setting is correct.

Status	
▼ Diagnostic	
LAN Connection	
Testing Ethernet LAN connection	PASS
Testing Wireless LAN connection	PASS
WAN Connection	
Testing ADSL Synchronization	PASS
Testing WAN connection	FAIL
Ping Primary Domain Name Server	FAIL
PING <a href="http://www.google.com">www.google.com</a>	FAIL
Refresh	

## Quick Start

The step “Quick start” provides users do some primary and necessary configuration of your Router.

1. Click Quick Start. Select the connect mode you want. There are 3 options to choose from: ADSL、3G or EWAN. Select ADSL mode from the drop down menu and click Continue.



Quick Start

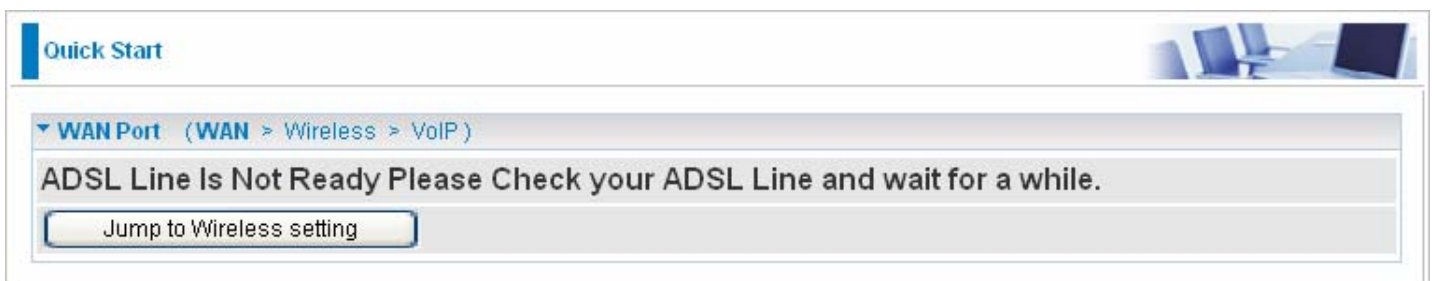
▼ WAN Port (WAN > Wireless > VoIP)

Select WAN Port

Connect Mode ADSL ▼

Continue Jump to Wireless setting

2. If your ADSL line is not ready, you need to check whether your ADSL line has been set or not.



Quick Start

▼ WAN Port (WAN > Wireless > VoIP)

**ADSL Line Is Not Ready Please Check your ADSL Line and wait for a while.**

Jump to Wireless setting

3. If your ADSL line is ready, the screen appears ADSL Line is Ready. Choose Auto radio button and click Apply. It will automatically scan the recommended mode for you. Manually mode makes you to set the ADSL line by manual. (If you choose manually, you will directly go to step 5.)



Quick Start

▼ WAN Port (WAN > Wireless > VoIP)

**ADSL Line Is Ready.**

Auto Scan ☒ Auto ☐ Manually

Apply



Quick Start

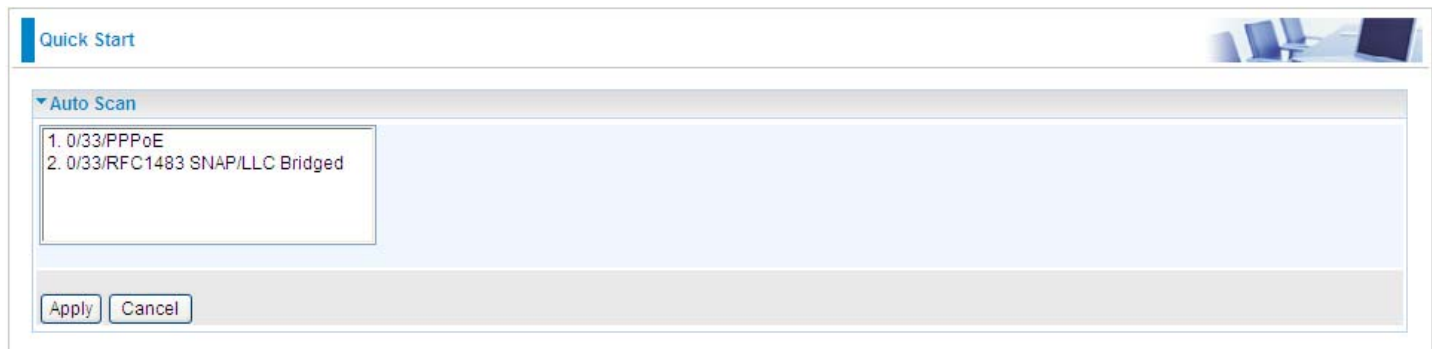
▼ WAN Port (WAN > Wireless > VoIP)

**ADSL Line Is Ready..**

Scanning

Please wait for 12 seconds

4. The list below has different mode applied for your choice. Choose 0/33/PPPoE(Recommended) and click Apply.



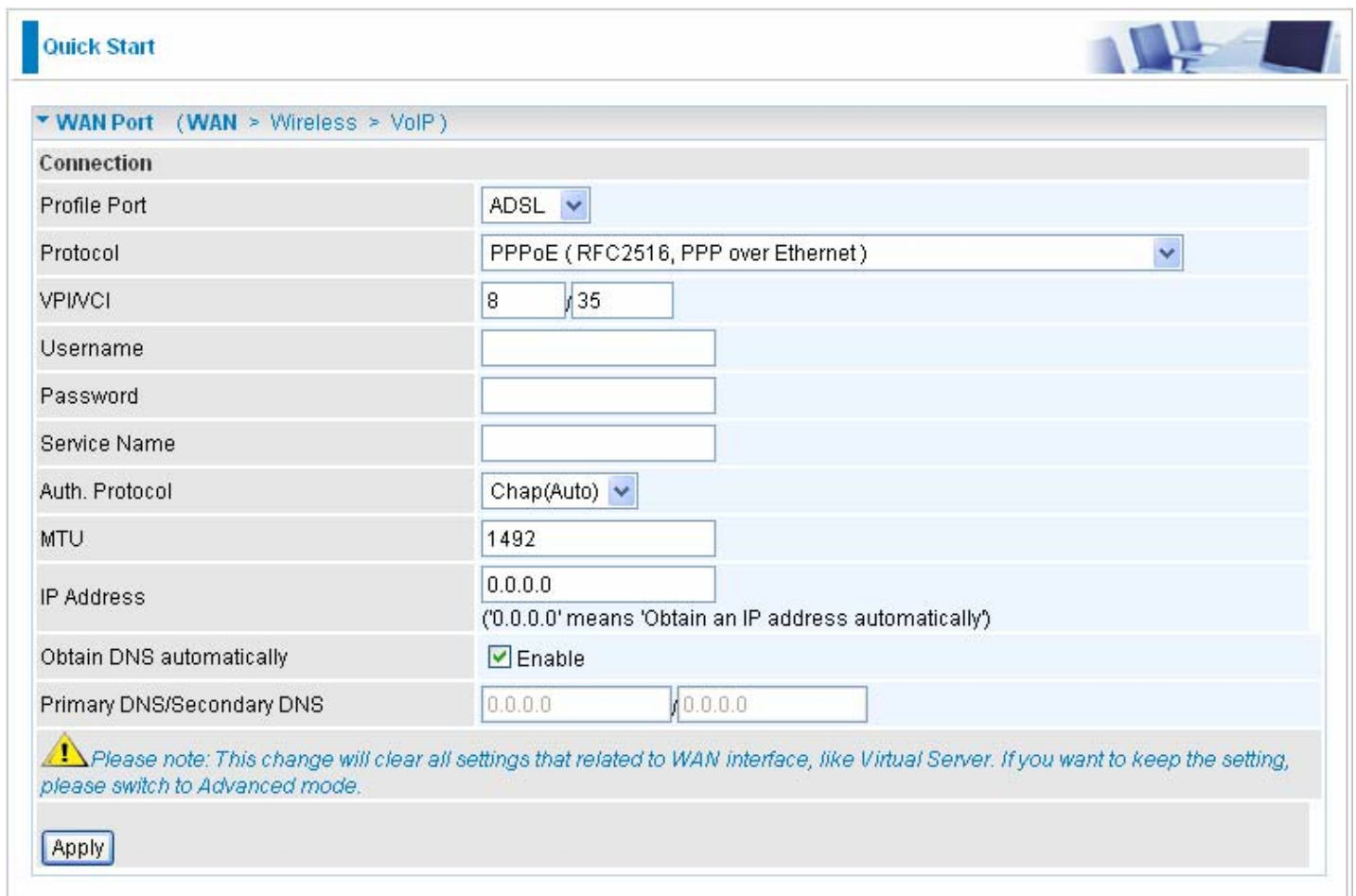
Quick Start

Auto Scan

- 1. 0/33/PPPoE
- 2. 0/33/RFC1483 SNAP/LLC Bridged

Apply Cancel

5. Please enter "Username" and "Password" as supplied by your ISP (Internet Service Provider) and click Apply to continue.



Quick Start

WAN Port (WAN > Wireless > VoIP)

Connection

Profile Port: ADSL

Protocol: PPPoE ( RFC2516, PPP over Ethernet )

VPI/VCI: 8 / 35

Username:

Password:

Service Name:

Auth. Protocol: Chap(Auto)

MTU: 1492

IP Address: 0.0.0.0  
(0.0.0.0 means 'Obtain an IP address automatically')

Obtain DNS automatically: ☒ Enable

Primary DNS/Secondary DNS: 0.0.0.0 / 0.0.0.0

**!** Please note: This change will clear all settings that related to WAN interface, like Virtual Server. If you want to keep the setting, please switch to Advanced mode.

Apply

**Profile Port:** Select the connection mode. There is ADSL.

**Protocol:** Select the protocol mode. The default mode is PPPoE.

**VPI/VCI:** Enter the VPI and VCI information provided by your ISP.

**Username:** Enter the username provided by your ISP.

**Password:** Enter the password provided by your ISP.

**Service Name:** This item is for identification purposes. If it is required, your ISP provides you the information.

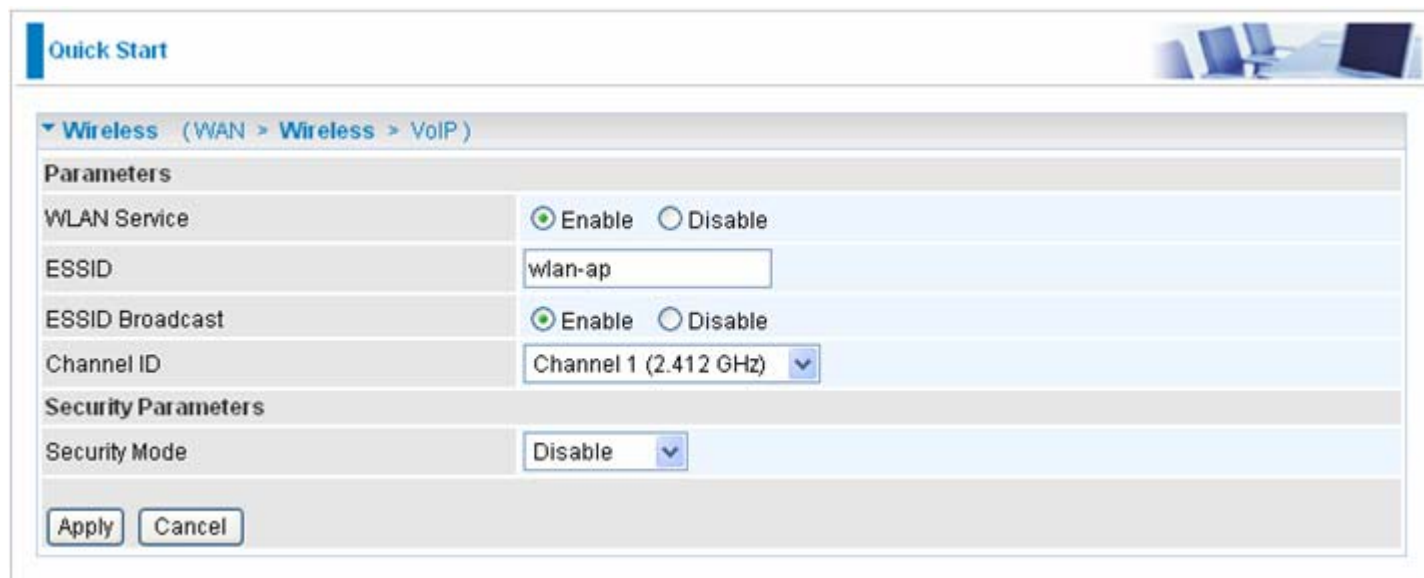
**Authentication Protocol:** Default is **Auto**. Your ISP advises on using **Chap** or **Pap**.

**IP Address:** Your WAN IP address. Leave this at 0.0.0.0 to obtain automatically an IP address from your ISP.

**Obtain DNS automatically:** Click to activate DNS and to enable the system to automatically detect DNS.

**Primary DNS / Secondary DNS:** Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the netmask.

6. Configure the Wireless LAN setting.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Quick Start" with a navigation bar containing "Wireless (WAN > Wireless > VoIP)". The main content area is divided into two sections: "Parameters" and "Security Parameters".

**Parameters:**

- WLAN Service:** Radio buttons for "Enable" (selected) and "Disable".
- ESSID:** A text input field containing "wlan-ap".
- ESSID Broadcast:** Radio buttons for "Enable" (selected) and "Disable".
- Channel ID:** A dropdown menu showing "Channel 1 (2.412 GHz)".

**Security Parameters:**


- Security Mode:** A dropdown menu showing "Disable".


At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Apply" and "Cancel".

**WLAN Service:** Default setting is set to Enable. If you want to use wireless, you can select Enable.

**ESSID:** The ESSID is the unique name of a wireless access point (AP) to be distinguished from another. For security propose, change to a unique ID name to the AP which is already built-in to the router's wireless interface. It is case sensitive and must not excess 32 characters. Make sure your wireless clients have exactly the ESSID as the device, in order to get connected to your network.

**ESSID Broadcast:** It is function in which transmits its ESSID to the air so that when wireless client searches for a network, router can then be discovered and recognized. Default setting is **Enable**.

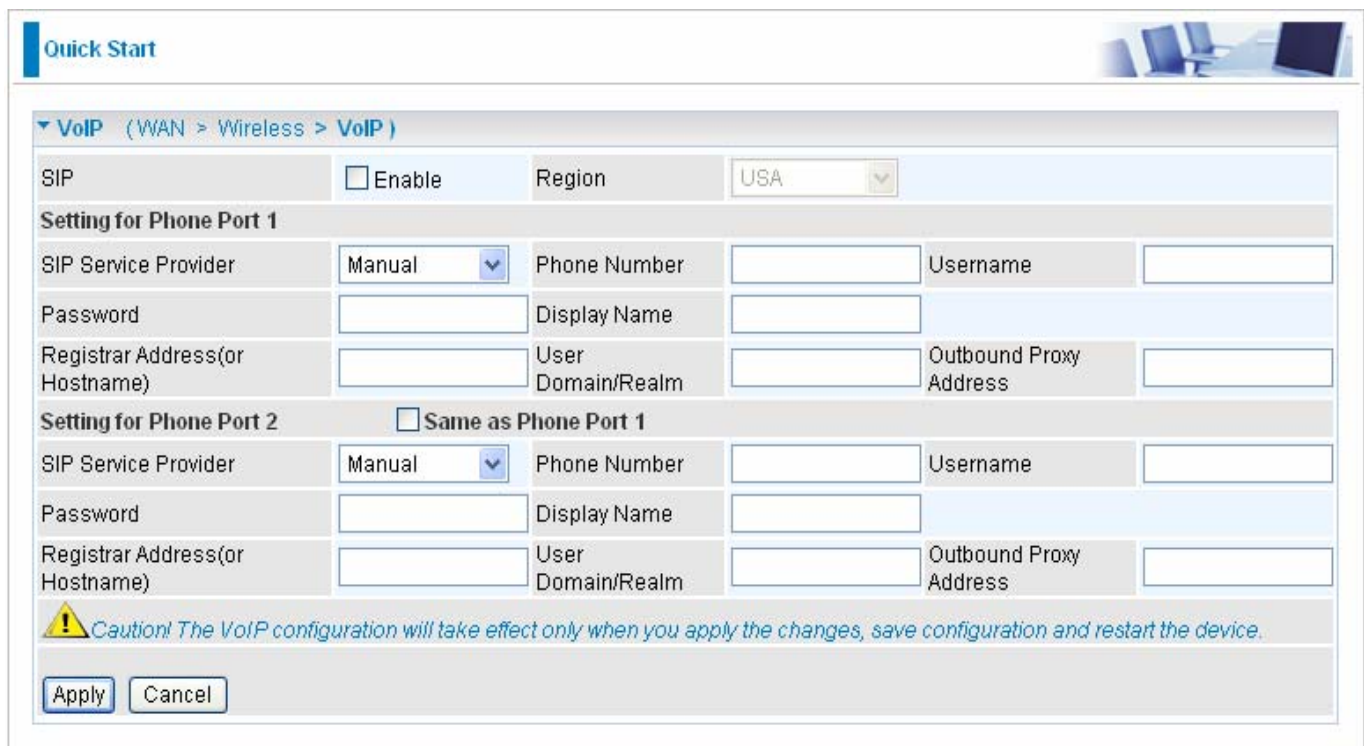
 **Enable:** When Enable is selected, you can allow anybody with a wireless client to be able to locate the Access Point (AP) of your router.

 **Disable:** Select Disable if you do not want broadcast your ESSID. When select Disable, no one will be able to locate the Access Point (AP) of your router.

**Channel ID:** Select the ID channel that you would like to use.

**Security Mode:** You can disable or enable with WPA or WEP for protecting wireless network. The default mode of wireless security is **Disable**.

## 7. Set up VoIP.



**Quick Start**

**VoIP** (WAN > Wireless > VoIP)

SIP ☐ Enable Region USA

**Setting for Phone Port 1**

SIP Service Provider Manual Phone Number Username

Password Display Name


Registrar Address(or Hostname) User Domain/Realm Outbound Proxy Address

**Setting for Phone Port 2** ☐ Same as Phone Port 1

SIP Service Provider Manual Phone Number Username

Password Display Name

Registrar Address(or Hostname) User Domain/Realm Outbound Proxy Address

 **Caution!** The VoIP configuration will take effect only when you apply the changes, save configuration and restart the device.

Apply Cancel

**SIP:** To use VoIP SIP as VoIP call signaling protocol. Default is set to **Disable**.

**Region:** This selection is a drop-down box, which allows user to select the country for which the VoIP device must work. When a country is selected, the country parameters are automatically loaded.

**SIP Service Provider:** This section allows you to select the service provider. When the selection is done, respective parameters below are automatically displayed.

**Phone Number:** This parameter holds the registration ID of the user within the VoIP SIP registrar.

**Username:** If the username is same as the Phone Number, leave it blank. Otherwise, fill in the space with your username given by your VoIP provider.

**Password:** This parameter holds the password used for authentication within VoIP SIP registrar.

**Display Name:** This parameter will be appeared on the Caller ID.

8. Wait for the configuration.

Quick Start

▼ WAN Port (WAN > Wireless > VoIP)

Save configuration.

Save Config to FLASH. Please wait for 5 seconds.

Quick Start

▼ WAN Port (WAN > Wireless > VoIP)

Process finished

Success.

The Quick Start process is finished. Your device has been successfully configured.

9. When ADSL is synchronic, it will appear “check”.

Status

▼ Device Information

Model Name	BIPAC 7404VNOX
System Up-Time	21:06:23s
Hardware Version	Solos-W USB/ADSL-M/WW/VOS v1.00
Software Version	6.24b.dm2

▼ Physical Port Status

Ethernet	✓
EWAN	✗
ADSL	✗
Wireless ▶	✓
3G	✗
Phone Port 1	✗
Phone Port 2	✗

▼ WAN

Port	Protocol	VPI/VCI	Connection	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway	Primary DNS
ADSL	PPPoE	8 /35	xDSL line is not synchronized	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0		0.0.0.0 None



# Configuration

When you click this item, the column will expand to display the sub-items that will allow you to further configure your ADSL router.

[LAN](#), [WAN](#), [System](#), [Firewall](#), [VPN](#), [VoIP](#), [QoS](#), [Virtual Server](#), [Wake on LAN](#), [Time Schedule](#) and [Advanced](#).

The function of each configuration sub-item is described in the following sections.

## LAN - Local Area Network

Here are the items within the LAN section: [Bridge Interface](#), [Ethernet](#), [IP Alias](#), [IPv6Autoconfig](#), [Ethernet Client Filter](#), [Wireless](#), [Wireless Security](#), [Wireless Client Filter](#), [WPS](#), [Port Setting](#) and [DHCP Server](#).

### Bridge Interface

Configuration

▼ Bridge Interface

Parameters

Bridge Interface	VLAN Port
<a href="#">ethernet▶</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wireless
ethernet1	<input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> Wireless
ethernet2	<input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> Wireless
ethernet3	<input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> Wireless
ethernet4	<input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> Wireless

Device Management

Management Interface	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ethernet
----------------------	---

Apply

You can set up member ports for each VLAN group under Bridge Interface section. From the example, two VLAN groups need to be created.

**Ethernet:** P1 & P2 (Port 1, 2)

**Ethernet1:** P3, P4 & Wireless (Port 3, 4 & wireless). Uncheck P3, P4 & Wireless from Ethernet VLAN port first.



**Note:** You should setup each VLAN group with caution. Each Bridge Interface is arranged in this order.

Bridge Interface	VLAN Port (Always starts with)
ethernet	P1 / P2 / P3 / P4 / Wireless
ethernet1	P2 / P3 / P4 / Wireless
ethernet2	P3 / P4 / Wireless
ethernet3	P4 / Wireless
Wireless	Wireless

**Management Interface:** To specify which VLAN group has possibility to do device management, like doing web management.

**Note:** NAT/NAPT can be applied to management interface only.

## Ethernet

Configuration

Ethernet

Primary IP Address

IP Address

192

168

1

254

Subnet Mask

255

255

255

0

RIP

☐ RIP v1

☐ RIP v2

☐ RIP v2 Multicast

Apply

### Primary IP Address

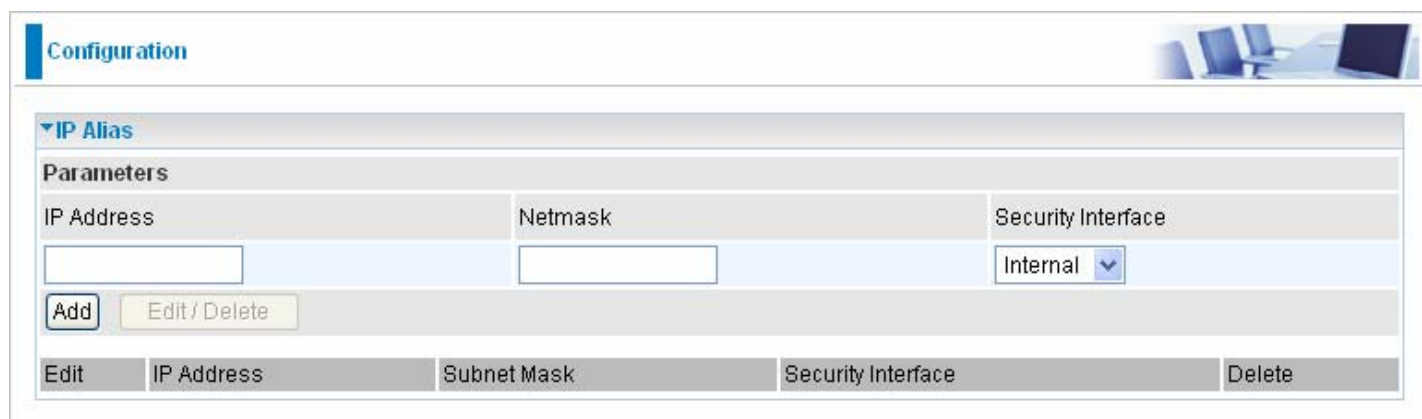
**IP Address:** The default IP on this router.

**Subnet Mask:** The default subnet mask on this router.

**RIP:** RIP v1, RIP v2, and RIP v2 Multicast. Check to enable RIP function.

## IP Alias

This function creates multiple virtual IP interfaces on this router. It helps to connect two or more local networks to the ISP or remote node. In this case, an internal router is not required.



The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a router. At the top, there is a 'Configuration' tab. Below it, the 'IP Alias' section is expanded. Under 'Parameters', there are three input fields: 'IP Address', 'Netmask', and 'Security Interface'. The 'Security Interface' dropdown menu is set to 'Internal'. Below these fields are two buttons: 'Add' and 'Edit / Delete'. At the bottom, there is a table with five columns: 'Edit', 'IP Address', 'Subnet Mask', 'Security Interface', and 'Delete'.

Edit	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Security Interface	Delete
------	------------	-------------	--------------------	--------

**IP Address:** Specify an IP address on this virtual interface.

**SubNetmask:** Specify a subnet mask on this virtual interface.

**Security Interface:** Specify the firewall setting on this virtual interface.

**Internal:** The network is behind NAT. All traffic will do network address translation when sending out to Internet if NAT is enabled.

**External:** There is no NAT on this IP interface and connected to the Internet directly. Mostly it will be used when providing multiple public IP addresses by ISP. In this case, you can use public IP address in local network which gateway IP address point to the IP address on this interface.

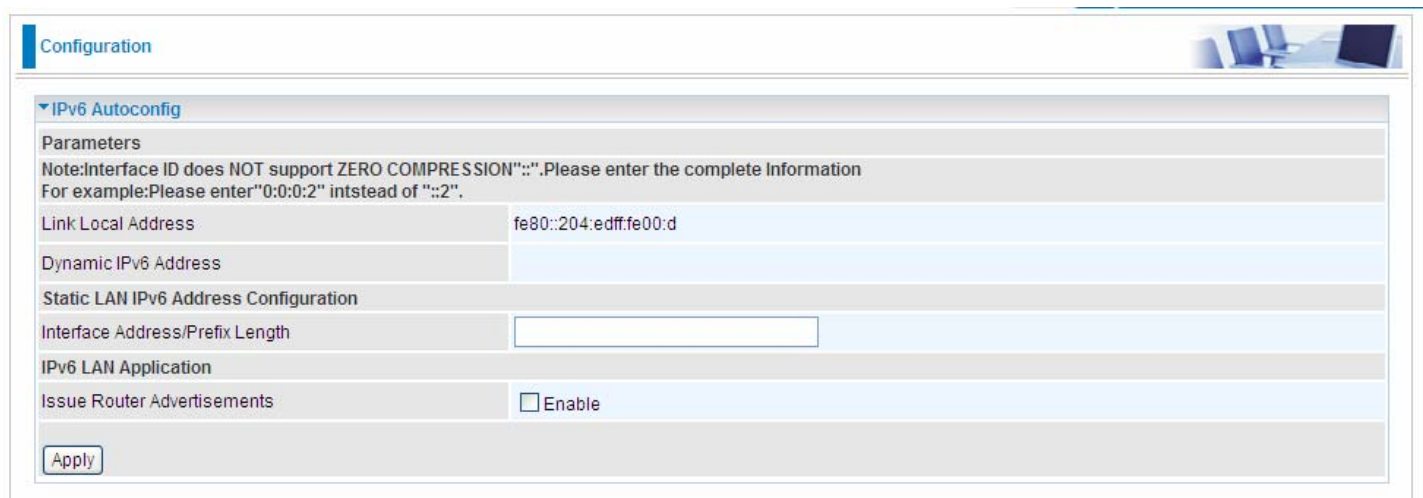
**DMZ:** Specify this network to DMZ area. There is no NAT on this interface.

## IPv6 Autoconfig

The IPv6 address composes of two parts, thus, the prefix and the interface ID.

BiPAC 7404VNO(P)X dynamically configure IPv6 address on host with Stateless auto-configuration mode.

Stateless auto-configuration requires no manual configuration of hosts, minimal (if any) configuration of routers, and no additional servers. The stateless mechanism allows a host to generate its own addresses using a combination of locally available information (MAC address) and information (prefix) advertised by routers. Routers advertise prefixes that identify the subnet(s) associated with a link, while hosts generate an "interface identifier" that uniquely identifies an interface on a subnet. An address is formed by combining the two. When using stateless configuration, you needn't configure anything on the client.



The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for IPv6 Autoconfig. The page has a header with a 'Configuration' tab and a small graphic of a laptop and chair. The main content area is titled 'IPv6 Autoconfig' and contains several sections:

- Parameters**: A note stating 'Note:Interface ID does NOT support ZERO COMPRESSION"::".Please enter the complete Information For example:Please enter"0:0:0:2" instead of "::2".'
- Link Local Address**: A text field containing the value 'fe80::204:edff:fe00:d'.
- Dynamic IPv6 Address**: An empty text field.
- Static LAN IPv6 Address Configuration**: A section with a sub-label 'Interface Address/Prefix Length' and an empty text field.
- IPv6 LAN Application**: A section with a sub-label 'Issue Router Advertisements' and a checkbox labeled 'Enable'.

An 'Apply' button is located at the bottom left of the configuration area.

**Link Local Address:** the Link local address for this device

**Dynamic IPv6 Address:** this field displays the dynamic obtained IPv6 address if you haven't set static IPv6 address.

**Interface Address/Prefix length:** enter the static LAN IPv6 address.

**Issue Router Advertisements:** check whether to enable issue Router Advertisement feature. It is to send Router Advertisement messages periodically.

## Ethernet Client Filter

The Ethernet Client Filter supports up to 16 Ethernet network machines that helps you to manage your network control to accept traffic from specific authorized machines or can restrict unwanted machine(s) to access your LAN.

There are no pre-define Ethernet MAC address filter rules; you can add the filter rules to meet your requirements.

Configuration

▼ Ethernet Client Filter

Filtering Rules

Ethernet Client Filter	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable	<input type="radio"/> Allowed	<input type="radio"/> Blocked
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

MAC Address List [Candidates ▶](#)  
(MAC Address Format is xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx)

Apply

**Ethernet Client Filter:** Default setting is set **Disable**.

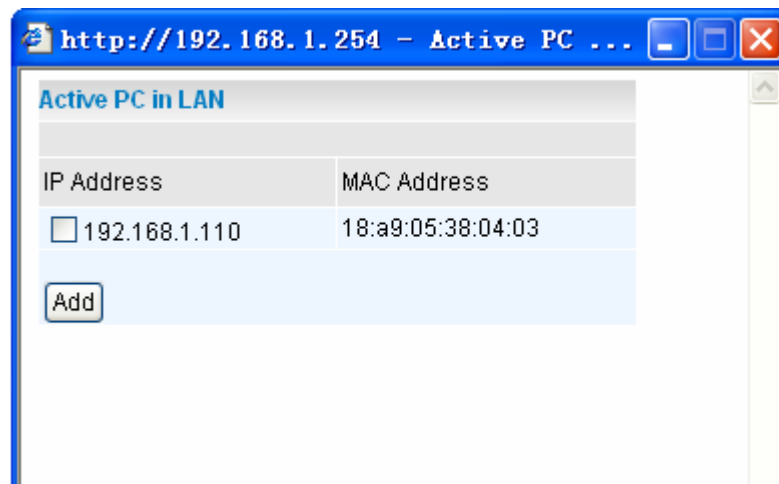
- Allowed:** check to authorize specific device accessing your LAN by insert the MAC Address in the space provided or click the Candidate button. Make sure your PC's MAC is listed.
- Blocked:** check to prevent unwanted device accessing your LAN by insert the MAC Address in the space provided or click the Candidate button. Make sure your PC's MAC is not listed.

The maximum client is 16. The MAC addresses are 6 bytes long; they are presented only in hexadecimal characters. The number 0 - 9 and letters a - f are acceptable.

**Note:** *Follow the MAC Address Format xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx. Semicolon ( : ) must be included.*

**Candidates:** automatically detects devices connected to the router through the Ethernet.

Click the Candidate button to access the **Active PC in LAN** window.



**Active PC in LAN:** Active PC in LAN displays a list of individual Ethernet device's IP Address & MAC Address which connecting to the router.

You can easily by checking the box next to the IP address to be blocked or allowed. Then, Add to insert to the Ethernet Client Filter table. The maximum Ethernet client is 16.

## Wireless

Configuration

Wireless
Parameters
WLAN Service: Enable
Mode: 802.11b + g + n
ESSID: wlan-ap
ESSID Broadcast: Enable
Regulation Domain: N.America
Channel Width: 40/20 MHz
Channel ID: Channel 1 (2.412 GHz)
Tx PowerLevel: 100 (Range: 1 ~ 100, unit in percentage)
Connected: true
AP MAC address: 00:04:ed:14:75:88
AP Firmware Version: 2.2.0.3
WMM: Disable
Wireless Distribution System (WDS)
WDS Service: Disable
Peer WDS MAC address: 1. 2. 3. 4.
\*: WDS depends on the settings of main security encryption type.
Apply Cancel Wireless Security

### Parameters


**WLAN Service:** Choose Disabled/Enable/TimeSlot from the drop-down list.


**Mode:** The default setting is 802.11b+g+n (Mixed mode). If you do not know or have both 11g and 11b devices in your network, then keep the default in mixed mode. From the drop-down manual, you can select 802.11g if you have only 11g card. If you have only 11b card, then select 802.11b. And if you have 11n card, you can select 802.11n.

**ESSID:** The ESSID is the unique name of a wireless access point (AP) to be distinguished from another. For security purpose, change the default wlan-ap to a unique ID name to the AP already built-in to the router's wireless interface. It is case sensitive and must not exceed 32 characters. Make sure your wireless clients have exactly the ESSID as the device, in order to get connected to your network.

**Note:** *It is case sensitive and must not exceed 32 characters.*

**ESSID Broadcast:** It is function in which transmits its ESSID to the air so that when wireless client searches for a network, router can then be discovered and recognized. Default setting is **Enabled**.

 **Disable:** If you do not want broadcast your ESSID. Any client uses "any" wireless setting cannot discover the Access Point (AP) of your router.

 **Enable:** Any client that using the "any" setting can discover the Access Point (AP).

**Regulation Domain:** There are seven Regulation Domains for you to choose from, including North America (N.America), Europe, France, etc. The Channel ID will be different based on this setting.

**Channel width:** Select either 20 MHz or 20/40 MHz for the channel bandwidth. The higher the bandwidth the better the performance will be.

**Channel ID:** Select the wireless connection ID channel that you would like to use.

**Note:** *Wireless performance may degrade if select ID channel is already being occupied by other AP(s).*

**TX PowerLevel:** It is a function that enhances the wireless transmitting signal strength. User may adjust this power level from minimum 1 up to maximum 127.


**Note:** *The Power Level maybe different in each access network user premises environment and choose the most suitable level for your network.*

**Connected:** Representing in **true** or **false**. That it is the connection status between the system and the build-in wireless card.

**AP MAC Address:** It is a unique hardware address of the Access Point.

**AP Firmware Version:** The Access Point firmware version.

**WMM:** This feature works concurrently with QoS that enables the system to prioritize the flow of data packets according to 4 categories: Voice, Video, Best Efforts and Background.

 **Enable:** Click to activate WMM feature.

 **Disable:** Click to deactivate WMM feature.

### **Wireless Distribution System (WDS)**

It is a wireless access point mode that enables wireless link and communication with other access point. It is easy to be installed simply to define peer's MAC address of the connected AP. WDS takes advantages of cost saving and flexibility which no extra wireless client device is required to bridge between two access points and extending an existing wired or wireless infrastructure network to create a larger network. It can connect up to 4 wireless APs for extending cover range at the same time.

In addition, WDS enhances its link connection security in WEP mode, WEP key encryption must be the same for both access points.

**WDS Service:** The default setting is **Disabled**. Check **Enable** radio button to activate this function.

1. **Peer WDS MAC Address:** It is the associated AP's MAC Address. It is important that your peer's AP must include your MAC address in order to acknowledge and communicate with each other.
2. **Peer WDS MAC Address:** It is the second associated AP's MAC Address.
3. **Peer WDS MAC Address:** It is the third associated AP's MAC Address.
4. **Peer WDS MAC Address:** It is the fourth associated AP's MAC Address.

**Note:** For MAC Address, Semicolon ( : ) must be included.

# Wireless Security

## WPA-PSK / WPA2-PSK

Configuration

▼Wireless Security

Parameters

Security Mode	WPA-PSK ▼
WPA Algorithm	TKIP ▼
WPA Shared Key	<input type="text"/>
Group Key Renewal	600 seconds

Apply

Cancel

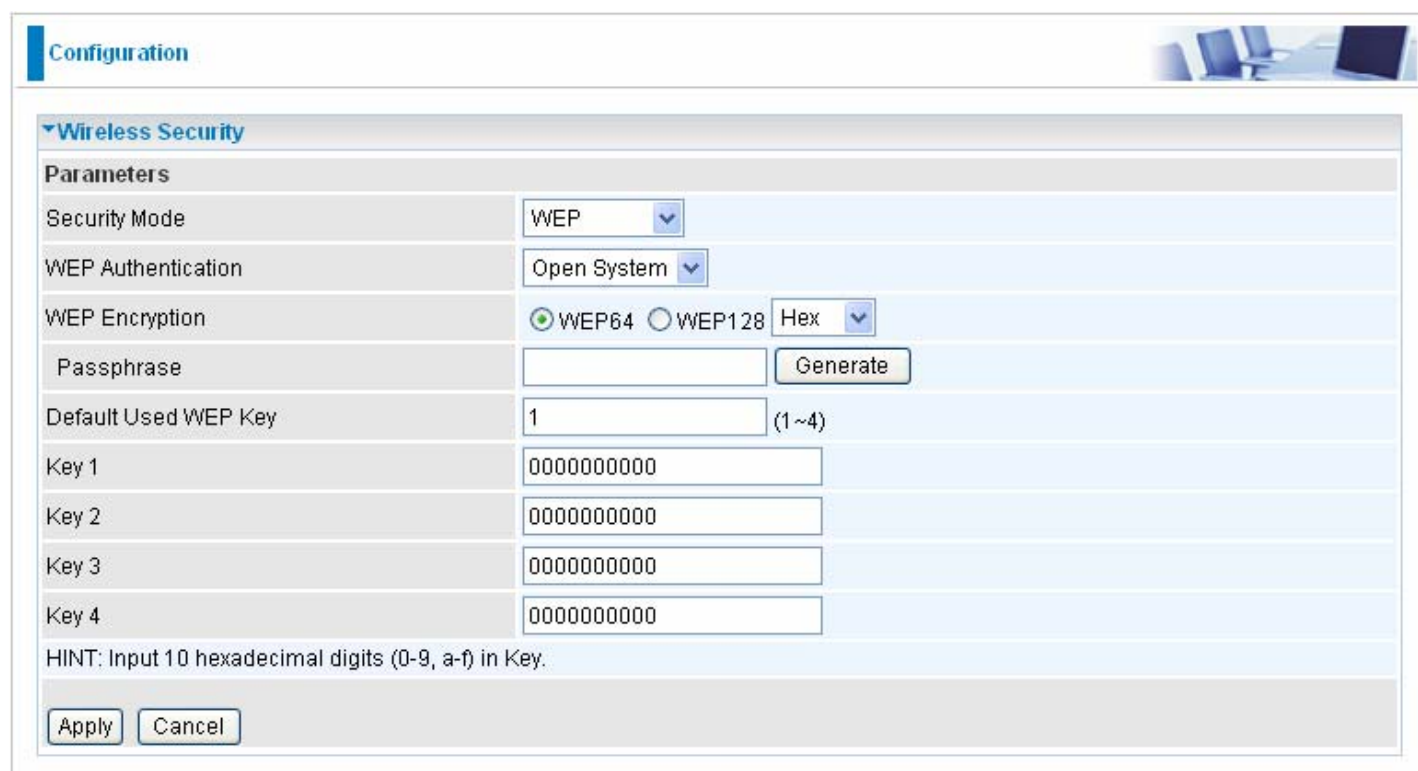
**Security Mode:** You can disable or enable with WPA or WEP for protecting wireless network. The default mode of wireless security is **Disable**.

**WPA Algorithms:** There are two types of the WPA-PSK and WPA2-PSK. The WPA-PSK adapts the TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) encrypted algorithms, which incorporates Message Integrity Code (MIC) to provide protection against hackers. The WPA2-PSK adapts CCMP (Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol) of the AES (Advanced Encryption Security) algorithms.

**WPA Shared Key:** The key for network authentication. The input format is in character style and key size should be in the range between 8 and 63 characters.

**Group Key Renewal:** The period of renewal time for changing the security key automatically between wireless client and Access Point (AP). Default value is **600** seconds.





**Configuration**

**Wireless Security**

**Parameters**

Security Mode: WEP

WEP Authentication: Open System

WEP Encryption: ☒ WEP64 ☐ WEP128 Hex

Passphrase:

Default Used WEP Key: 1 (1~4)

Key 1: 0000000000

Key 2: 0000000000

Key 3: 0000000000

Key 4: 0000000000

HINT: Input 10 hexadecimal digits (0-9, a-f) in Key.

**WEP Authentication:** To prevent unauthorized wireless stations from accessing data transmitted over the network, the router offers secure data encryption, known as WEP. If you require high security for transmissions, there are two options to select from: **Open System, Share key**.

**WEP Encryption:** To prevent unauthorized wireless stations from accessing data transmitted over the network, the router offers highly secure data encryption, known as WEP. If you require high security for transmissions, there are two alternatives to select from: **WEP 64 and WEP 128**. WEP 128 will offer increased security over WEP 64.

**Passphrase:** This is used to generate WEP keys automatically based upon the input string and a pre-defined algorithm in WEP64 or WEP128.

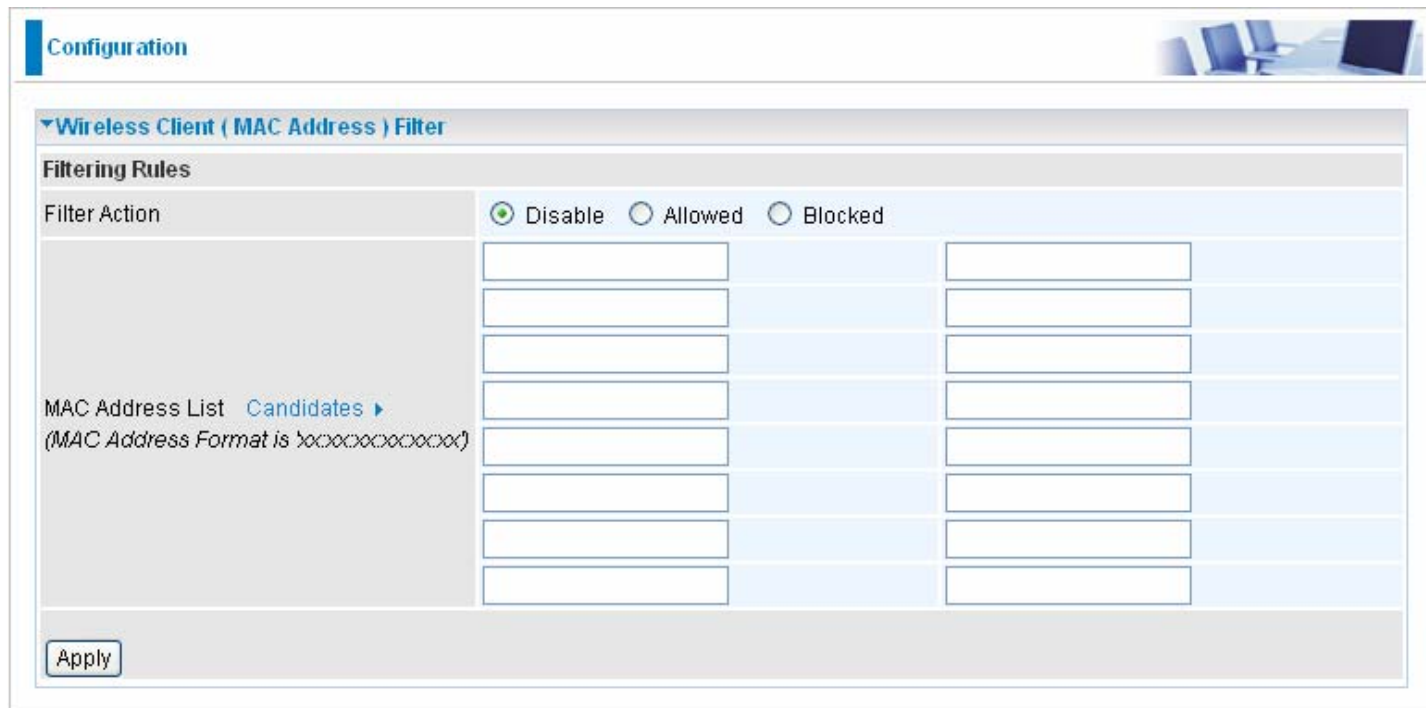
**Default Used WEP Key:** Select the encryption key ID; please refer to **Key (1~4)** below.

**Key (1-4):** Enter the key to encrypt wireless data. To allow encrypted data transmission, the WEP Encryption Key values on all wireless stations must be the same as the router. There are four keys for your selection. The input format is in HEX style, 10 and 26 HEX codes are required for WEP64 and WEP128 respectively.

## Wireless Client / MAC Address Filter


The MAC Address supports up to 16 wireless network machines and helps you manage your network control to accept traffic from specific authorized machines or to restrict unwanted machine(s) to access your LAN.


There are no pre-define MAC Address filter rules; you can add the filter rules to meet your requirements.



The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a Wireless Client (MAC Address) Filter. The window has a title bar with a blue icon and the text "Configuration". Below the title bar, there is a tab labeled "Wireless Client (MAC Address) Filter". The main content area is titled "Filtering Rules" and contains a table with three columns: "Filter Action", "MAC Address", and "Candidates". The "Filter Action" column has three radio buttons: "Disable" (selected), "Allowed", and "Blocked". The "MAC Address" column has eight empty text boxes for input. The "Candidates" column has eight empty text boxes for input. Below the table, there is a button labeled "Apply".

**Wireless Client Filter:** Default setting is set to **Disable**.

 **Allowed:** To authorize specific device accessing your LAN by insert the MAC Address in the space provided or click the Candidate button. Make sure your PC's MAC is listed.


 **Blocked:** To prevent unwanted device accessing the LAN by insert the MAC Address in the space provided or click the Candidate button. Make sure your PC's MAC is not listed.

The maximum client is 16. The MAC addresses are 6 bytes long; they are presented only in hexadecimal characters. The number **0 - 9** and letters **a - f** are acceptable.

**Note:** Follow the MAC Address Format *xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx*. Semicolon ( : ) must be included.

**Candidates:** It automatically detects devices connected to the router through the Wireless feature.

Click the Candidate button to access the **Associated Wireless Client** window.



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "http://192.168.1.254 - Associated ...". The main content area is titled "Associated Wireless Clients" and contains a list of MAC addresses. One MAC address, "00:18:de:04:9d:ee", is listed with a checkbox next to it. Below the list is a button labeled "Add".

**Associate Wireless Client:** Displays a list of individual wireless device's MAC Address that currently connects to the router.

You can easily by checking the box next to the MAC address to be blocked or allowed. Then, Add to insert to the Wireless Client (MAC Address) Filter table. The maximum Wireless client is 16.

## WPS

WPS feature is follow Wi-Fi Alliance WPS standard and it easily set up security-enabled Wi-Fi networks in the home and small office environment. It is reduced by half the user steps to configure a network and supports two methods that are familiar to most consumers to configure a network and enable security: **PIN Method** & **PBC Method**.

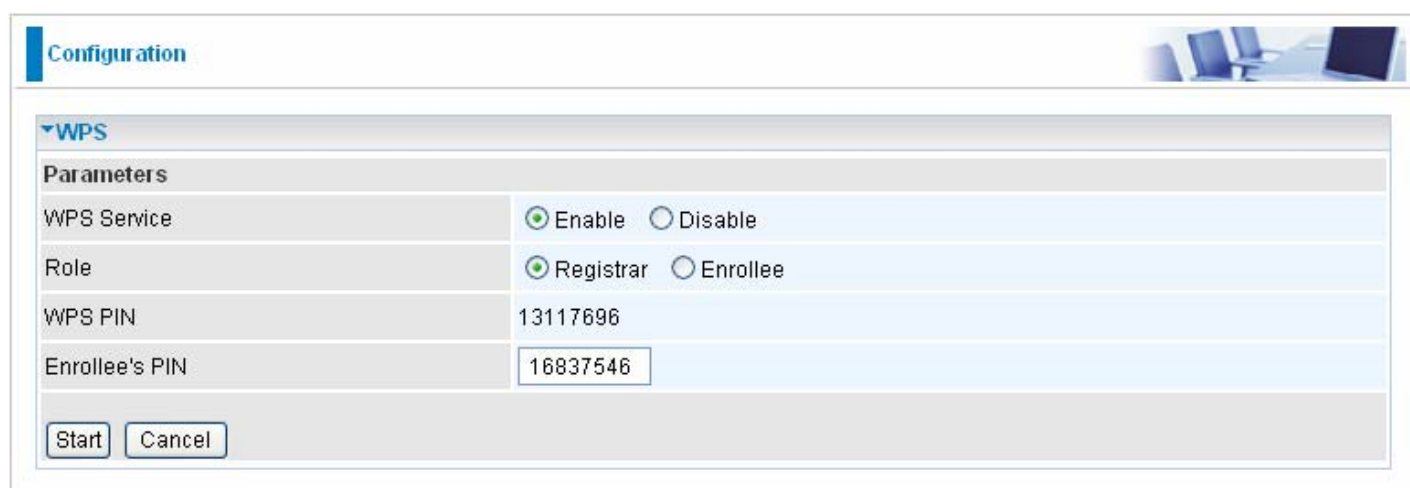


The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page with the 'WPS' section expanded. Under 'Parameters', the 'WPS Service' is set to 'Disable' (radio button selected), 'Role' is set to 'Registrar' (radio button selected), 'WPS PIN' is '13117696', and 'Enrollee's PIN' is an empty text box. At the bottom are 'Start' and 'Cancel' buttons.

### Wi-Fi Network Setup

#### PIN Method: Configure AP as Registrar

1. Jot down the client's Pin (eg. 16837546).



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page with the 'WPS' section expanded. Under 'Parameters', the 'WPS Service' is set to 'Enable' (radio button selected), 'Role' is set to 'Registrar' (radio button selected), 'WPS PIN' is '13117696', and 'Enrollee's PIN' is '16837546'. At the bottom are 'Start' and 'Cancel' buttons.

2. Enter the Enrollee's PIN number and then press Start.

- Launch the wireless client's WPS utility (eg. Ralink Utility). Set the Configure Mode as Enrollee, press the WPS button on the top bar, select the AP (eg. wlan-ap) from the WPS AP List column. Then press the PIN button located on the middle left of the page to run the scan.

The screenshot displays the Ralink WPS utility interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for Profile, Network, Advanced, Statistics, WMM, WPS (selected), Radio On/Off, and About. Below the navigation bar, the main area is divided into several sections:

- WPS AP List:** A table showing available APs. The first entry is "ID : 0x0000 wlan-ap 00-1D-92-C0-13-CD 1". The second entry is "ID : wlan-ap 00-04-ED-00-00-01 1".
- WPS Profile List:** A section for managing WPS profiles, currently empty.
- Buttons:** On the left, there are buttons for "PIN" and "PBC". On the right, there is a "Rescan" button and a "Pin Code" field with the value "16837546" and a "Renew" button. Below the pin code is a "Config Mode" dropdown menu set to "Enrollee". Further down are buttons for "Detail", "Connect", "Rotate", "Disconnect", "Export Profile", and "Delete".
- Progress and Status:** A "Progress >> 0%" indicator and a "WPS status is disconnected" message.
- Configuration and Performance:**
  - Status >> Disconnected**
  - Extra Info >>**
  - Channel >>**
  - Authentication >>**
  - Encryption >>**
  - Network Type >>**
  - IP Address >>**
  - Sub Mask >>**
  - Default Gateway >>**
  - HT:** A section for HT (High Throughput) settings, including "BW >> n/a", "SNRO >> n/a", "GI >> n/a", "MCS >> n/a", and "SNR1 >> n/a".
  - Link Quality >> 0%**
  - Signal Strength 1 >> 0%**
  - Signal Strength 2 >> 0%**
  - Noise Strength >> 0%**
  - Transmit:**
    - Link Speed >> Max**
    - Throughput >> 0.000 Kbps**
  - Receive:**
    - Link Speed >> Max**
    - Throughput >> 0.000 Kbps**

4. The client's SSID and security setting will now be configured to match the SSID and security setting of the registrar.

The screenshot displays the WPS configuration page with the following sections:

- Navigation Bar:** Profile, Network, Advanced, Statistics, WMM, **WPS**, Radio On/Off, About.
- WPS AP List:**

ID	SSID	MAC	Count
wlan-ap	00-1D-92-C0-13-CD	1	
wlan-ap	00-04-ED-38-F7-2E	1	
- WPS Profile List:**
  - wlan-ap**
    - PIN:** ☒ WPS Associate IE, ☒ WPS Probe IE
    - PBC:** ☐ WPS Associate IE, ☐ WPS Probe IE
    - Progress:** >> 100%
    - Status:** PIN - Get WPS profile successfully.
- Right Panel:**
  - Rescan
  - Information
  - Pin Code: 16837546 (Renew)
  - Config Mode: Enrollee
  - Detail
  - Connect
  - Rotate
  - Disconnect
  - Export Profile
  - Delete
- Status & Performance:**
  - Status >>** wlan-ap <-> 00-1D-92-C0-13-CD
  - Extra Info >>** Link is Up [TxPower:100%]
  - Channel >>** 1 <-> 2412 MHz; central channel : 3
  - Authentication >>** Open
  - Encryption >>** NONE
  - Network Type >>** Infrastructure
  - IP Address >>** 192.168.1.100
  - Sub Mask >>** 255.255.255.0
  - Default Gateway >>** 192.168.1.254
  - HT:**
    - BW >> 40
    - GI >> long
    - MCS >> 15
    - SNR0 >> 19
    - SNR1 >> n/a
  - Link Quality >>** 100%
  - Signal Strength 1 >>** 64%
  - Signal Strength 2 >>** 34%
  - Noise Strength >>** 26%
  - Transmit:**
    - Link Speed >> 270.0 Mbps
    - Throughput >> 5.600 Kbps
    - Max: 38.624 Kbps
  - Receive:**
    - Link Speed >> 54.0 Mbps
    - Throughput >> 81.608 Kbps
    - Max: 146.840 Kbps

## PIN Method: Configure AP as Enrollee

1. In the WPS configuration page, change the Role to Enrollee. Then press Start.
2. Jot down the WPS PIN (eg. 25879810).

The screenshot displays the WPS configuration page with the following settings:

- Configuration**
  - WPS**
    - Parameters**
      - WPS Service:** ☒ Enable ☐ Disable
      - Role:** ☐ Registrar ☒ Enrollee
      - WPS PIN:** 25879810
      - Mode:** PIN
    - Start** **Cancel**

- Launch the wireless client's WPS utility (eg. Ralink Utility). Set the Config Mode as Registrar. Enter the PIN number in the PIN Code column then choose the correct AP (eg. wlan-ap) from the WPS AP List section before pressing the PIN button to run the scan.

Profile
 Network
 Advanced
 Statistics
 WMM
 WPS
 Radio On/Off
 About

WPS AP List

ID : 0x0000	wlan-ap	00-1D-92-C0-13-CD	1
ID :	D2-VPN	00-1B-11-E4-DA-D5	7

WPS Profile List

ExRegNWEA4036

PIN

PBC

☒ WPS Associate IE  
☒ WPS Probe IE

Progress >> 0%

Rescan

Information

Pin Code  
 25879810 

Renew

Config Mode  
 Registrar

Detail

Connect

Rotate

Disconnect

Export Profile

Status >> Disconnected  
 Extra Info >>  
 Channel >>  
 Authentication >>  
 Encryption >>  
 Network Type >>  
 IP Address >>  
 Sub Mask >>  
 Default Gateway >>

HT  
 BW >> n/a      SNR0 >> n/a  
 GI >> n/a      MCS >> n/a      SNR1 >> n/a

Link Quality >> 0%  
 Signal Strength 1 >> 0%  
 Signal Strength 2 >> 0%  
 Noise Strength >> 0%

Transmit  
 Link Speed >> Max  
 Throughput >> 0.000 Kbps

Receive  
 Link Speed >> Max  
 Throughput >> 0.000 Kbps



4. The router's (AP's) SSID and security setting will now be configured to match the SSID and security setting of the registrar.

The screenshot displays a router's configuration interface for WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup). The top navigation bar includes tabs for Profile, Network, Advanced, Statistics, WMM, WPS (selected), Radio On/Off, and About.

**WPS AP List:**

ID	SSID	MAC	Priority
ExRegNWEA4036		00-1D-92-C0-13-CD	1
wlan-ap		00-04-ED-38-F7-2E	1

**WPS Profile List:**

ExRegNWEA4036

**WPS Configuration:**

- ☒ WPS Associate IE
- ☒ WPS Probe IE
- Progress >> 100%
- PIN - Get WPS profile successfully.

**Right Panel Actions:**

- Rescan
- Information
- Pin Code: 25879810 (Renew)
- Config Mode: Registrar
- Detail
- Connect
- Rotate
- Disconnect
- Export Profile

**Connection Statistics:**

Status >> ExRegNWEA4036 <-> 00-1D-92-C0-13-CD

Extra Info >> Link is Up [TxPower:100%]

Channel >> 1 <-> 2412 MHz; central channel : 3

Authentication >> WPA2-PSK

Encryption >> AES

Network Type >> Infrastructure

IP Address >> 192.168.1.100

Sub Mask >> 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway >> 192.168.1.254

**HT (High Throughput) Settings:**

BW >> 40      SNR0 >> 20

GI >> long      MCS >> 14      SNR1 >> n/a

**Link Quality & Signal Strength:**

- Link Quality >> 100%
- Signal Strength 1 >> 65%
- Signal Strength 2 >> 39%
- Noise Strength >> 26%

**Transmit Statistics:**

Link Speed >> 243.0 Mbps

Throughput >> 0.000 Kbps

**Receive Statistics:**

Link Speed >> 40.5 Mbps

Throughput >> 98.612 Kbps

5. Now to make sure that the setup is correctly done, cross check to see if the SSID and the security setting of the registrar setting match with the parameters found on both Wireless Configuration and Wireless Security Configuration page.

WPS AP List

ID :	wlan-ap	00-1D-92-C0-13-CD	1
ID :	wlan-ap	00-04-ED-22-22-23	1

WPS Profile List

ExRegNWEA4036

WPS Associate IE ☒ WPS Probe IE ☒

Progress >> 0%

WPS status is disconnected

Rescan  
Information  
Pin Code  
25879810 Renew  
Config Mode  
Registrar  
Detail  
Connect  
Rotate  
Disconnect  
Export Profile

SSID >> ExRegNWEA4036

BSSID >> 00-00-00-00-00-00

Authentication Type >> WPA2-PSK Encryption Type >> AES

Key Length >> 5 Key Index >> 1

Key Material >> 811B5B9F3403DCB08BA73BF3E4787581C37DC4BDD147C4E62526D4E8C39DBF78

☒ Show Password

OK Cancel



▼ Wireless

Parameters

WLAN Service	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
Mode	802.11b + g + n ▼
ESSID	wlan-ap
ESSID Broadcast	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
Regulation Domain	N.America ▼
Channel Width	40/20 MHz ▼
Channel ID	Channel 1 (2.412 GHz) ▼
Tx PowerLevel	100 (Range: 1 ~ 100, unit in percentage)
Connected	true
AP MAC address	00:1D:92:C0:13:CD
AP Firmware Version	2.2.0.3
WMM	<input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable

Wireless Distribution System (WDS)

WDS Service	<input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable
Peer WDS MAC address	1. <input type="text"/> 2. <input type="text"/> 3. <input type="text"/> 4. <input type="text"/>

\*: WDS depends on the settings of main security encryption type.

[Wireless Security ▶](#)

Configuration

▼ Wireless Security

Parameters

Security Mode	WPA2-PSK ▼
WPA Algorithm	AES ▼
WPA Shared Key	<input type="text"/>
Group Key Renewal	600 seconds

## PBC Method:

1. Press the PBC button of the AP.
2. Launch the wireless client's WPS Utility (eg. Ralink Utility). Set the Config Mode as Enrollee. Then press the WPS button and choose the correct AP (eg. wlan-ap) from the WPS AP List section before pressing the PBC button to run the scan.

The screenshot displays the Ralink WPS Utility interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for Profile, Network, Advanced, Statistics, WMM, WPS (selected), Radio On/Off, and About. Below the navigation bar, the main area is divided into several sections:

- WPS AP List:** A table showing two available APs:

ID	SSID	BSSID	Signal
ID :	wlan-ap	00-04-ED-00-00-01	1
ID : 0x0004	wlan-ap	00-1D-92-C0-13-CD	1
- WPS Profile List:** A section for managing WPS profiles, currently empty.
- WPS Configuration:** Includes checkboxes for **PIN**, **PBC**, **WPS Associate IE**, and **WPS Probe IE**. The **Progress** is shown as 0%.
- WPS Status:** Displays "WPS status is disconnected".
- Right Panel:** Contains buttons for **Rescan**, **Information**, **Pin Code** (16837546), **Renew**, **Config Mode** (set to Enrollee), **Detail**, **Connect**, **Rotate**, **Disconnect**, **Export Profile**, and **Delete**.
- Bottom Section:** Shows various status and performance metrics:
  - Status >> Disconnected**
  - Link Quality >> 0%**
  - Signal Strength 1 >> 0%**
  - Signal Strength 2 >> 0%**
  - Noise Strength >> 0%**
  - Transmit:** Link Speed >> 8.800 Kbps
  - Receive:** Link Speed >> 147.408 Kbps
  - HT (High Throughput) section:** BW >> n/a, SNR0 >> n/a, GI >> n/a, MCS >> n/a, SNR1 >> n/a

3. When the PBC button is pushed, a wireless communication will be established between your router and the PC. The client's SSID and security setting will now be configured to match the SSID and security setting of the router.

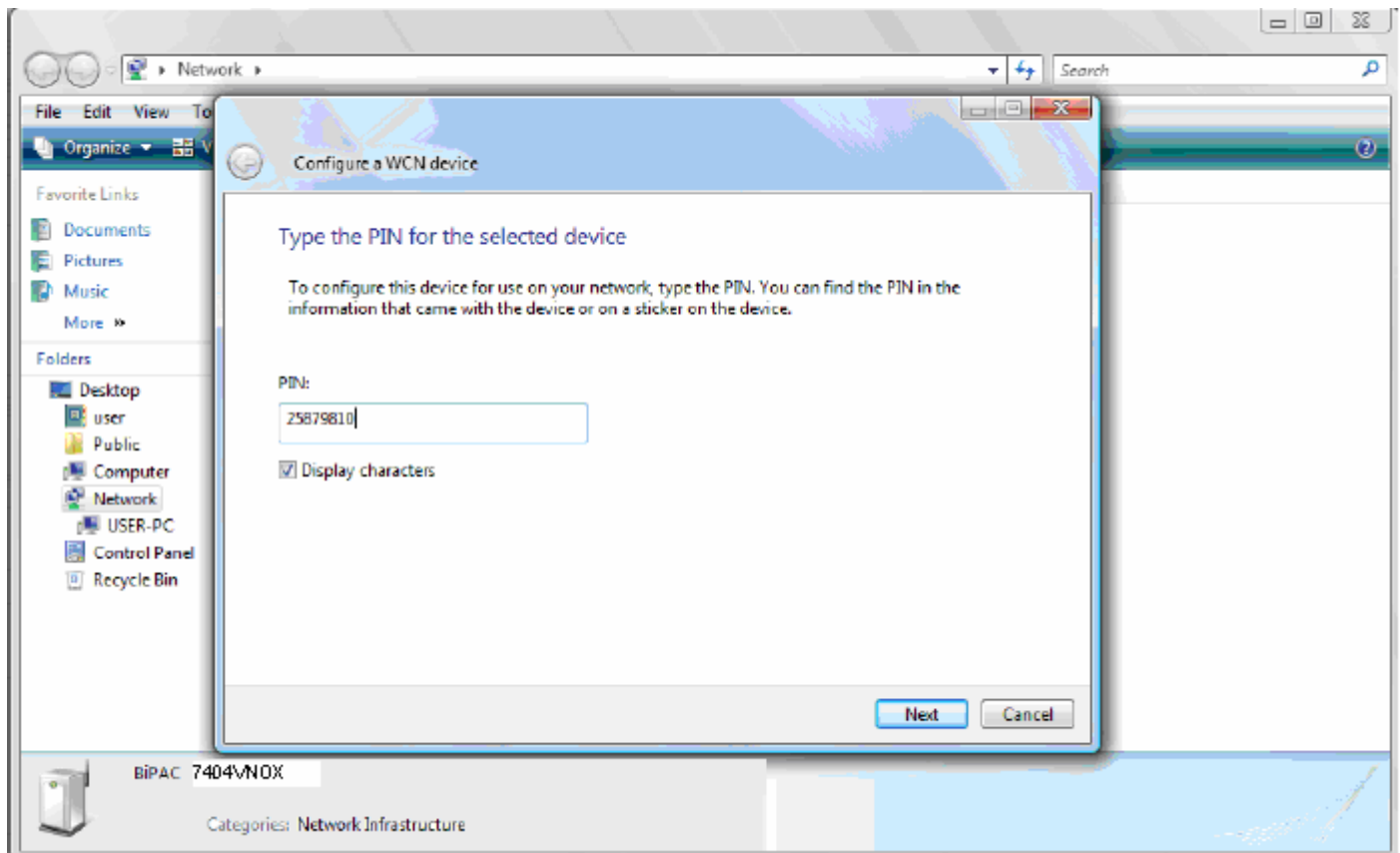
The screenshot displays the WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) configuration interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for Profile, Network, Advanced, Statistics, WMM, WPS (selected), Radio On/Off, and About. Below the navigation bar, the interface is divided into several sections:

- WPS AP List:** A table showing two available WPS APs.
 

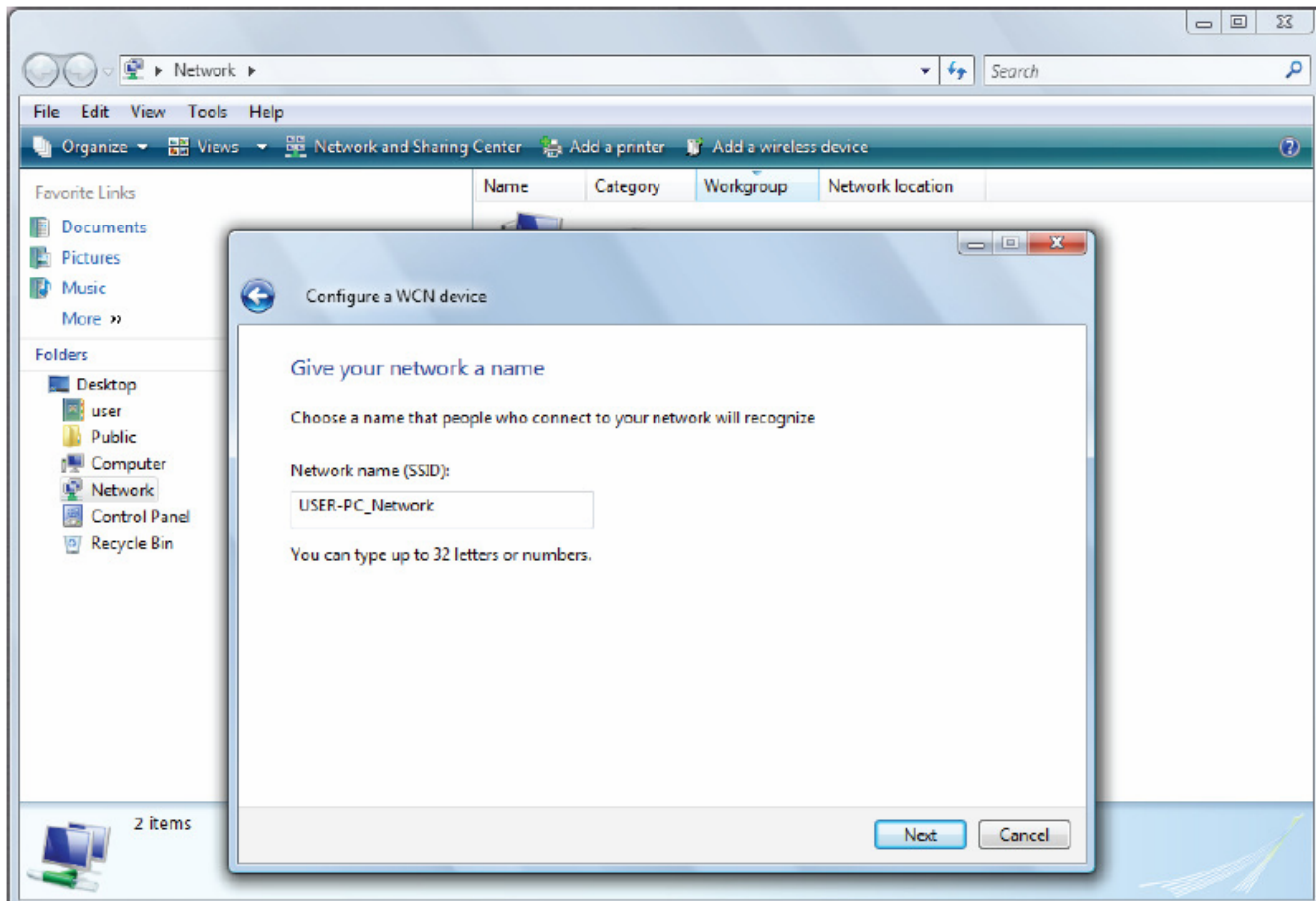
ID	SSID	MAC Address	Priority
1	wlan-ap	00-1D-92-C0-13-CD	1
2	wlan-ap	00-04-ED-38-F7-2E	1
- WPS Profile List:** A section showing the selected profile 'wlan-ap' and a progress bar indicating 'Progress >> 100%'. Below this, there are checkboxes for 'WPS Associate IE' and 'WPS Probe IE', both of which are checked. A status message reads 'PBC - Get WPS profile successfully.'
- Buttons:** On the right side, there are several buttons: Rescan, Information, Pin Code (with a field showing '16837546' and a 'Renew' button), Config Mode (with a dropdown menu set to 'Enrollee'), Detail, Connect, Rotate, Disconnect, Export Profile, and Delete.
- Status and Link Information:**
  - Status >> wlan-ap <--> 00-1D-92-C0-13-CD**
  - Extra Info >> Link is Up [TxPower:100%]**
  - Channel >> 1 <--> 2412 MHz; central channel : 3**
  - Authentication >> Open**
  - Encryption >> NONE**
  - Network Type >> Infrastructure**
  - IP Address >> 192.168.1.100**
  - Sub Mask >> 255.255.255.0**
  - Default Gateway >> 192.168.1.254**
- Link Quality >> 100%** (indicated by a green bar)
- Signal Strength 1 >> 60%** (indicated by a yellow bar)
- Signal Strength 2 >> 44%** (indicated by a yellow bar)
- Noise Strength >> 26%** (indicated by a green bar)
- Transmit Section:**
  - Link Speed >> 243.0 Mbps**
  - Throughput >> 0.192 Kbps**
  - A graph showing transmit throughput with a peak of 37.696 Kbps.
- Receive Section:**
  - Link Speed >> 81.0 Mbps**
  - Throughput >> 93.732 Kbps**
  - A graph showing receive throughput with a peak of 1.798 Mbps.
- HT (High Throughput) Section:**
  - BW >> 40**
  - GI >> long**
  - MCS >> 14**
  - SNR0 >> 20**
  - SNR1 >> n/a**

## Wi-Fi Network Setup with Windows Vista WCN:

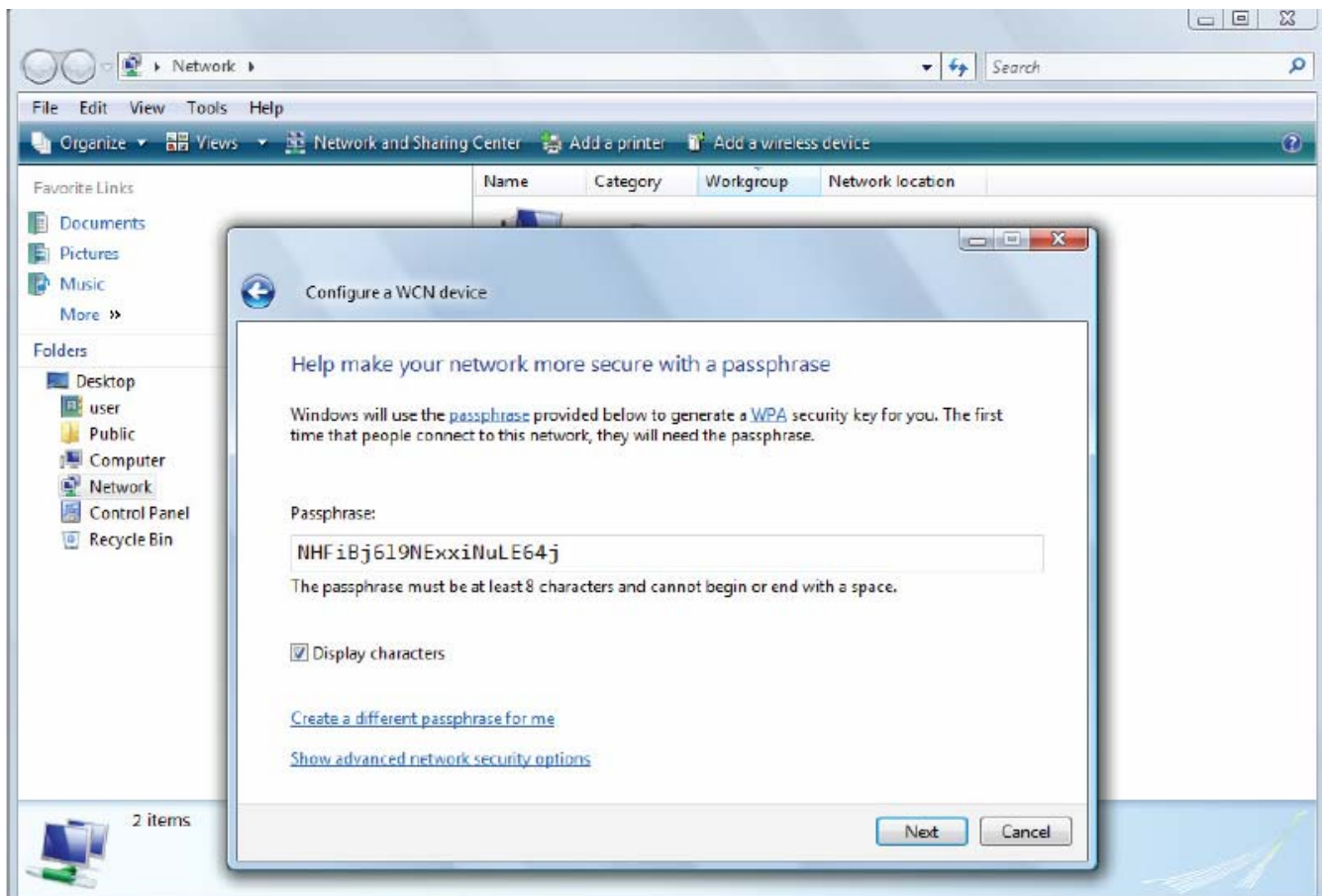
1. Jot down the AP PIN from the Web (eg. 25879810).
2. In your Vista operating system, access the Control Panel page, then select Network and Internet > View Network Computers and Devices. Double click on the router icon and enter the AP PIN in the column provided then press Next.



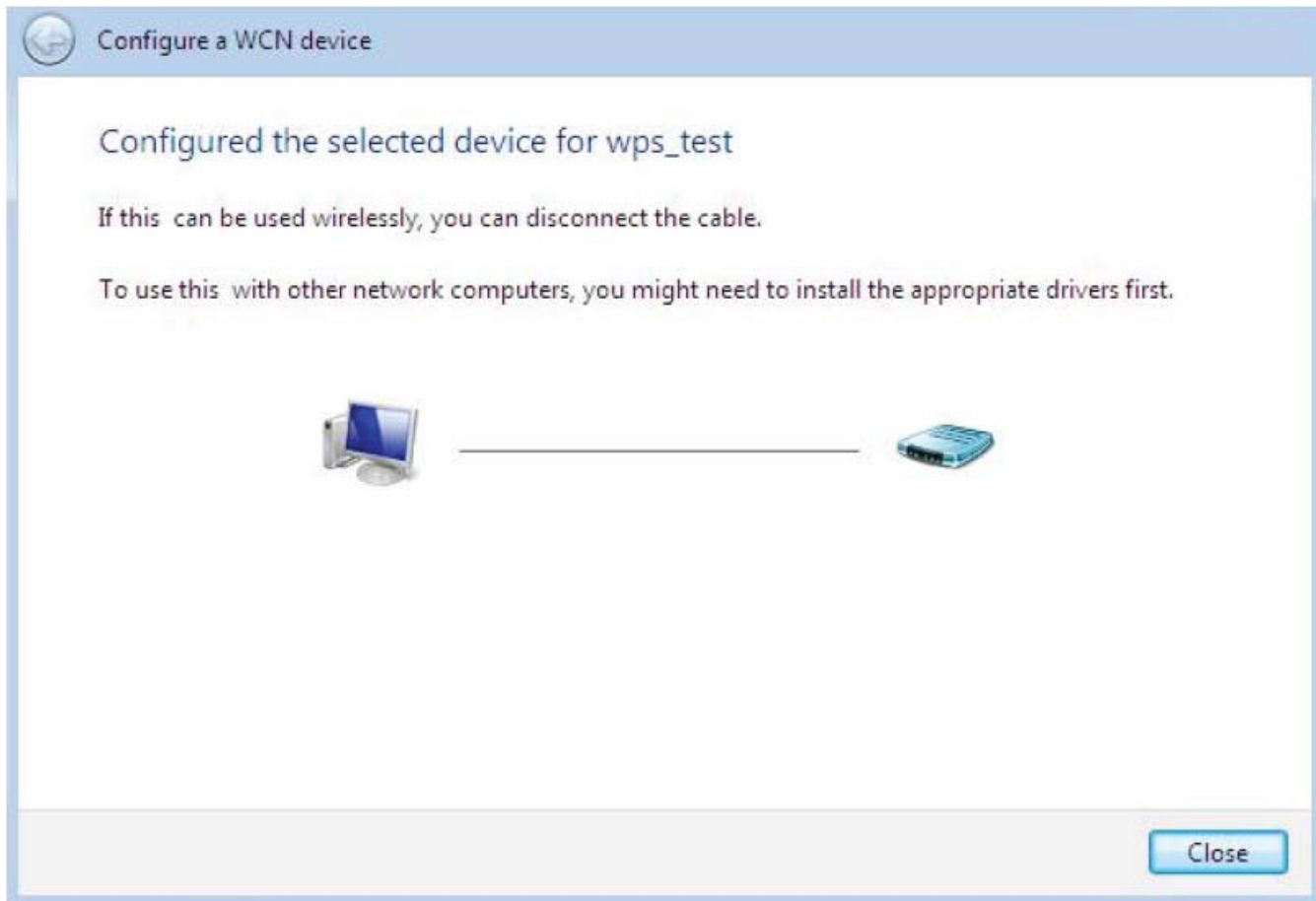
3. Enter the AP SSID then click Next.



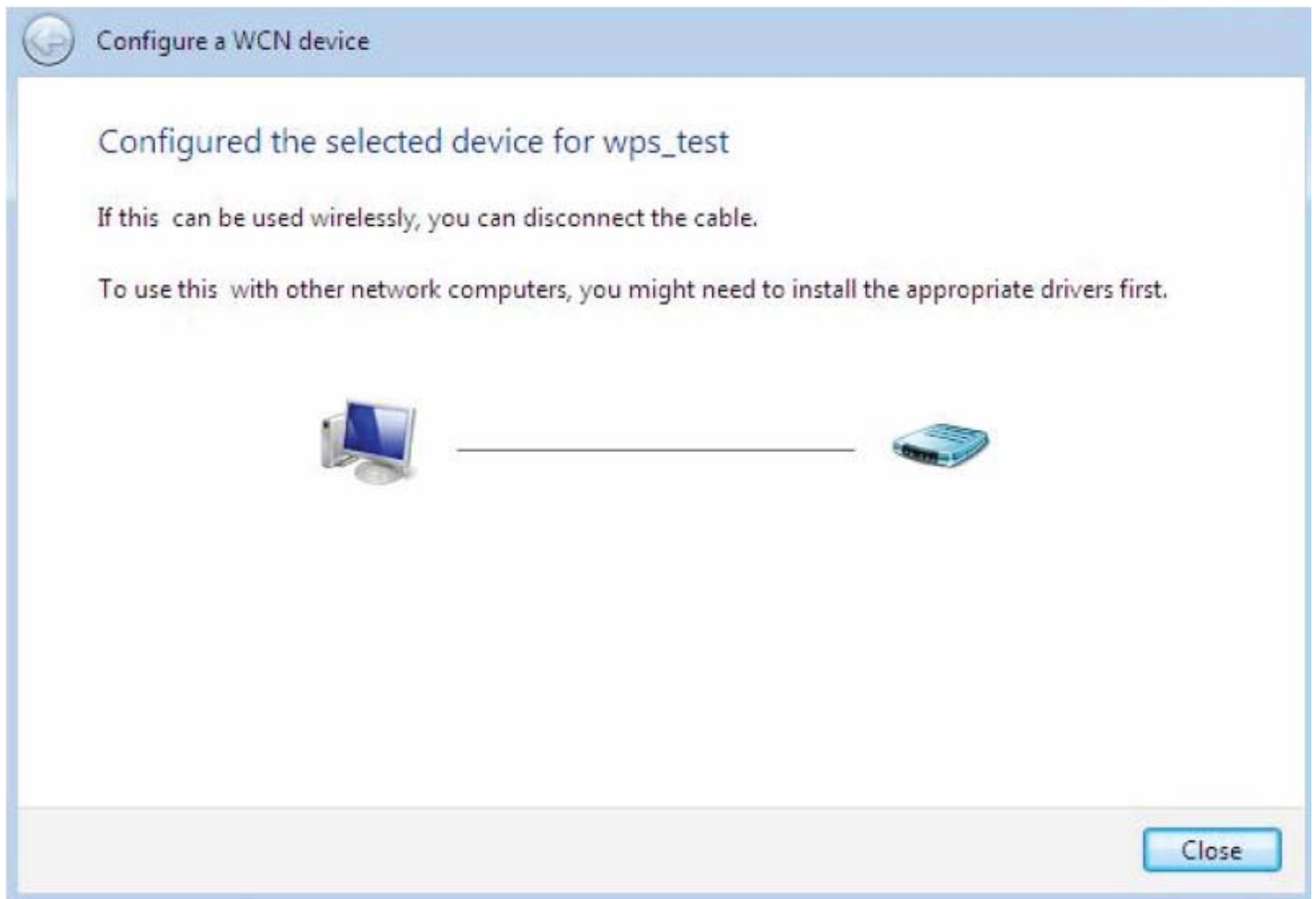
4. Enter the AP SSID then click Next.



5. When you have come to this step, you will have completed the Wi-Fi network setup using the built-in WCN feature in Windows Vista.



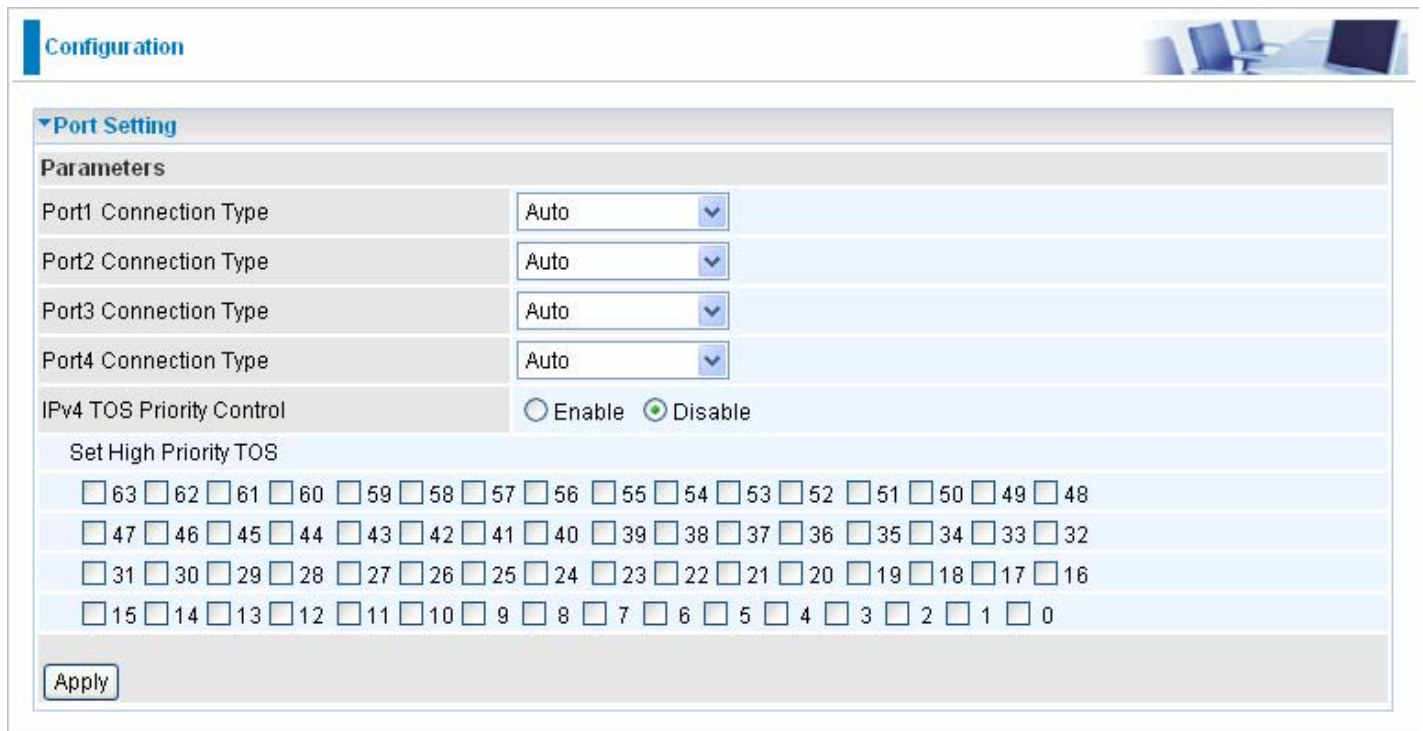
6. When you have come to this step, you will have completed the Wi-Fi network setup using the built-in WCN feature in Windows Vista.





## Port Setting

This section allows you to configure the settings for the router's Ethernet ports to solve some of the compatibility problems that may be encountered while connecting to the Internet, as well allowing users to tweak the performance of their network.



**Configuration**

**Port Setting**

**Parameters**

Port1 Connection Type: Auto

Port2 Connection Type: Auto

Port3 Connection Type: Auto

Port4 Connection Type: Auto

IPv4 TOS Priority Control: ☐ Enable ☒ Disable

Set High Priority TOS

<input type="checkbox"/>	63	<input type="checkbox"/>	62	<input type="checkbox"/>	61	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	<input type="checkbox"/>	59	<input type="checkbox"/>	58	<input type="checkbox"/>	57	<input type="checkbox"/>	56	<input type="checkbox"/>	55	<input type="checkbox"/>	54	<input type="checkbox"/>	53	<input type="checkbox"/>	52	<input type="checkbox"/>	51	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	<input type="checkbox"/>	48
<input type="checkbox"/>	47	<input type="checkbox"/>	46	<input type="checkbox"/>	45	<input type="checkbox"/>	44	<input type="checkbox"/>	43	<input type="checkbox"/>	42	<input type="checkbox"/>	41	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	<input type="checkbox"/>	39	<input type="checkbox"/>	38	<input type="checkbox"/>	37	<input type="checkbox"/>	36	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	<input type="checkbox"/>	34	<input type="checkbox"/>	33	<input type="checkbox"/>	32
<input type="checkbox"/>	31	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	<input type="checkbox"/>	29	<input type="checkbox"/>	28	<input type="checkbox"/>	27	<input type="checkbox"/>	26	<input type="checkbox"/>	25	<input type="checkbox"/>	24	<input type="checkbox"/>	23	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	<input type="checkbox"/>	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	0

Apply

**Port # Connection Type:** There are Six options to choose from: Auto, disable, 10M half-duplex, 10M full-duplex, 100M half-duplex, 100M full-duplex and Disable. Sometimes, there are Ethernet compatibility problems with legacy Ethernet devices, and you can configure different types to solve compatibility issues. The default is Auto, which users should keep unless there are specific problems with PCs not being able to access your LAN.

**IPv4 TOS priority Control (Advanced users):** TOS, Type of Services, is the 2<sup>nd</sup> octet of an IP packet. Bits 6-7 of this octet are reserved and bit 0-5 are used to specify the priority of the packet.

This feature uses bits 0-5 to classify the packet's priority. If the packet is high priority, it will flow first and will not be constrained by the Rate Limit. Therefore, when this feature is enabled, the router's Ethernet switch will check the 2<sup>nd</sup> octet of each IP packet. If the value in the TOS field matches the checked values in the table (0 to 63), this packet will be treated as high priority.



## DHCP Server

You can disable or enable the DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server or enable the router's DHCP relay functions. The DHCP protocol allows your router to dynamically assign IP addresses to PCs on your network if they are configured to obtain IP addresses automatically.

Configuration

▼ DHCP Server

DHCP Server Mode

☐ Disable

☒ DHCP Server

☐ DHCP Relay Agent

Next

DHCP Server Status

Allow Bootp	true
Allow Unknown Clients	true
Enable	true

Subnet Definitions

Subnet Value	192.168.1.0
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Maximum Lease Time	86400 seconds
Default Lease Time	43200 seconds
Use local host address as DNS server	true
Use local host address as default gateway	true
Get subnet from IP interface	ip1an
IP Range 192.168.1.100- 192.168.1.199	
Option domain-name-servers= 0.0.0.0	

To disable the router's DHCP Server, check Disabled and click Next, then click Apply. When the DHCP Server is disabled you will need to manually assign a fixed IP address to each PCs on your network, and set the default gateway for each PCs to the IP address of the router (by default this is 192.168.1.254).

To configure the router's DHCP Server, check DHCP Server and click Next. You can then configure parameters of the DHCP Server including the IP pool (starting IP address and ending IP address to be allocated to PCs on your network), lease time for each assigned IP address (the period of time the IP address assigned will be valid), DNS IP address and the gateway IP address. These details are sent to the DHCP client (i.e. your PC) when it requests an IP address from the DHCP server. Click Apply to enable this function. If you check "Use Router as a DNS Server", the ADSL Router will perform the domain name lookup, find the IP address from the outside network automatically and forward it back to the requesting PC in the LAN (your Local Area Network).

If you check DHCP Relay Agent and click Next, then you will have to enter the IP address of the DHCP server which will assign an IP address back to the DHCP client in the LAN. Use this function only if advised to do so by your network administrator or ISP. Click Apply to enable this function.

# WAN - Wide Area Network

WAN refers to your Wide Area Network connection, i.e. your router's connection to your ISP and the Internet. Here are the items within the WAN section: [WAN Interface](#), [WAN Profile](#) and [ADSL Mode](#).

## WAN Interface

Configuration

▼ WAN Interface

WAN Interface

Main Port

ADSL

(Current Main Port: ADSL)

Apply

## ADSL

The default setting for Connection Mode is ADSL and for Protocol is PPPoE.

Configuration

▼ WAN Interface

WAN Interface

Main Port

ADSL

(Current Main Port: ADSL)

Apply

## 3G Mode

Choose 3G as main mode represents that user will use 3G to connect to Internet.

Configuration

▼ WAN Interface

WAN Interface

Main Port

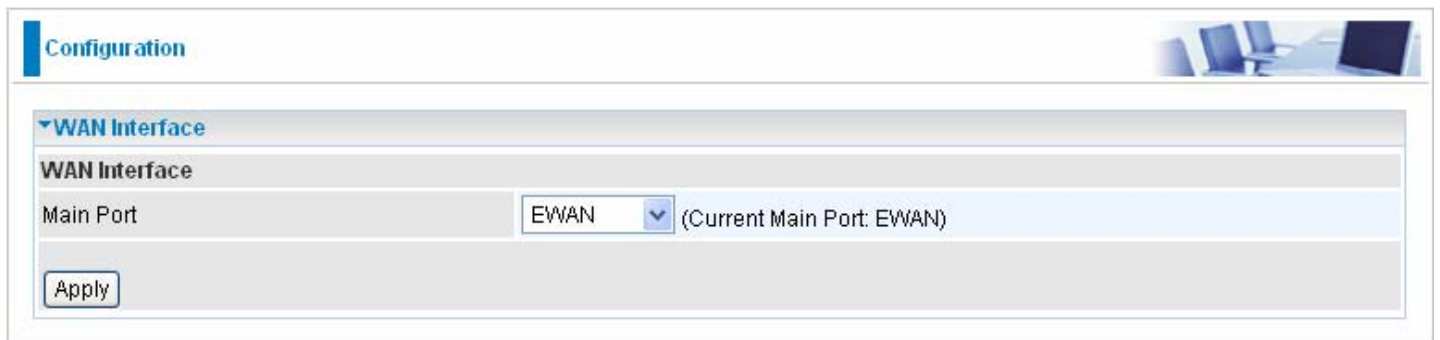
3G

(Current Main Port: ADSL)

Apply

## EWAN

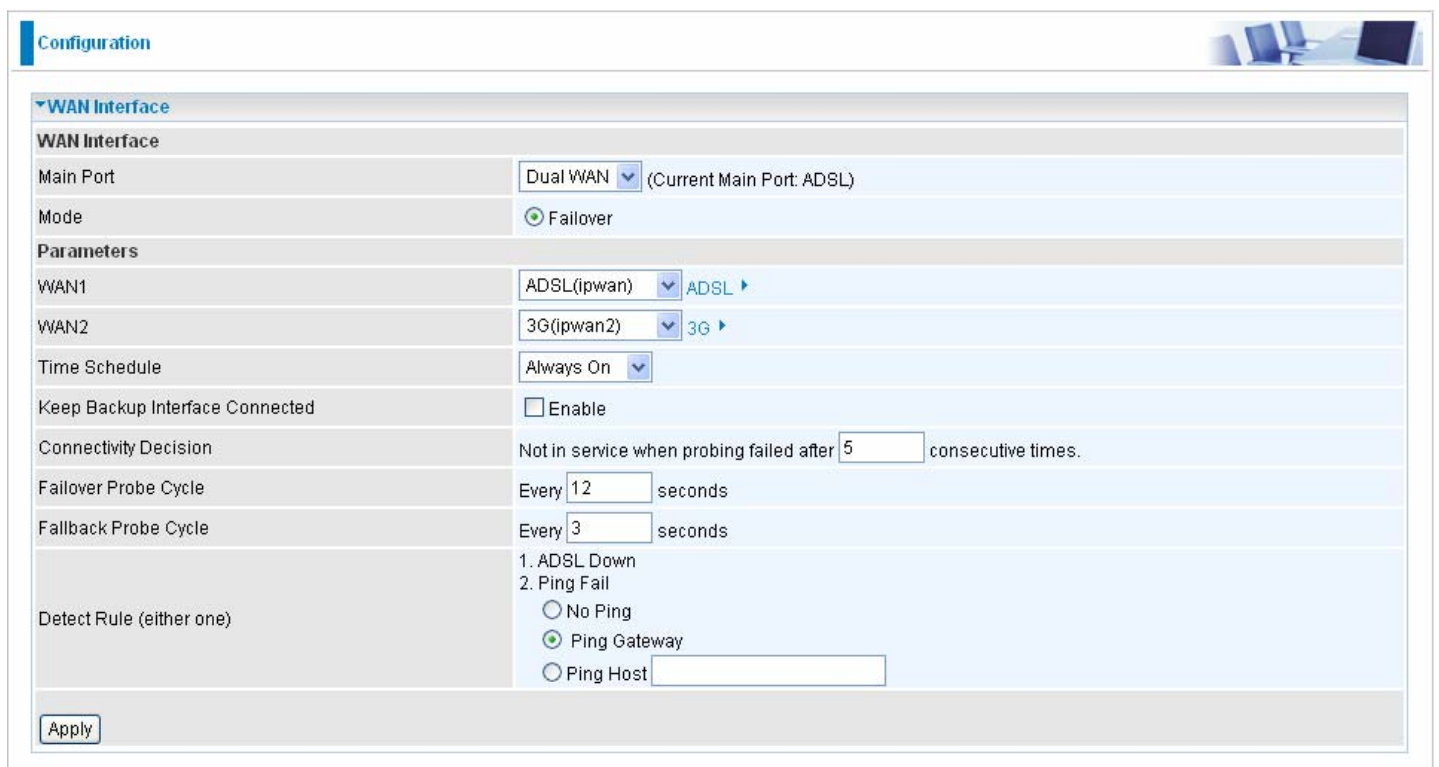
EWAN is another way of getting connected to the Internet, the router offers its Ethernet port 1 as a WAN port to be used to connect to Cable Modems and fiber optic lines. This alternative, yet faster method to connect to the internet will provide users more flexibility to get online. When the above two mode is not valid, the way can be adopted.



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page of a router. Under the 'WAN Interface' section, the 'Main Port' is set to 'EWAN' via a dropdown menu. To the right of the dropdown, it says '(Current Main Port: EWAN)'. There is an 'Apply' button at the bottom left of the configuration area.

## Dual WAN

In dual wan mode, it supports failover function. When WAN1 fails, it will switch to WAN2, and when WAN1 is OK, it will switch to WAN1 again.



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page of a router. Under the 'WAN Interface' section, the 'Main Port' is set to 'Dual WAN' via a dropdown menu, with '(Current Main Port: ADSL)' shown to the right. The 'Mode' is set to 'Failover' with a radio button. The 'Parameters' section includes: 'WAN1' set to 'ADSL(ipwan)' with a dropdown arrow; 'WAN2' set to '3G(ipwan2)' with a dropdown arrow; 'Time Schedule' set to 'Always On' with a dropdown arrow; 'Keep Backup Interface Connected' with an unchecked 'Enable' checkbox; 'Connectivity Decision' set to 'Not in service when probing failed after 5 consecutive times.'; 'Failover Probe Cycle' set to 'Every 12 seconds'; 'Fallback Probe Cycle' set to 'Every 3 seconds'; and 'Detect Rule (either one)' with radio buttons for 'No Ping', 'Ping Gateway' (which is selected), and 'Ping Host' with an empty text field. An 'Apply' button is at the bottom left.

**Main Port:** Select **Dual WAN**.

**Mode Failover:** Set to trigger ADSL / 3G failover function ready.

**WAN1:** Select “ADSL” “EWAN” or “3G” mode for WAN1.

**WAN2:** Select the left WAN mode for WAN2 as backup port. For example, if 3G is set for main port, then there can be no option for failover/failback.

**Time Schedule:** A self defined time period. You may specify a time schedule for failover/failback functioning. For setup and detail, refer to Time Schedule section.

**Keep Backup Interface Connected:** Select Enable this function, the backup WAN port will connect always.

**Connectivity Decision:** Set how many times of probing failed to switch backup port.

**Failover Probe Cycle:** Set the time duration for the **Failover Probe Cycle** to determine when the router will switch to the backup connection (backup port) once the main connection (main port) fails.

**Note:** The time set is for each probe cycle, but the decision to change to the backup port is determined by **Probe Cycle duration** multiplied by **connection Decision amount** (e.g. From the image above it will be 60 seconds multiplied by 5 consecutive fails).

**Failback Probe Cycle:** Set the time duration for the **Failback Probe Cycle** to determine when the router will switch back to the main connection (main port) from the backup connection (backup port) once the main connection is communicating again.

**Note:** The time set is for each probe cycle, but the decision to change to the backup port is determined by **Probe Cycle duration** multiplied by **Connection Decision amount** (e.g. From the image above it will be 60 seconds multiplied by 5 consecutive fails).

**Detect Rule:**

**Rule 1. ADSL Down**

**Rule 2. Ping Fail**

⊙ **No Ping:** It will not send any ping packet to determine the connection. It means to disable the ping fail detection.

⊙ **Ping Gateway:** It will send ping packet to gateway and wait response from gateway in every "Probe Cycle".

⊙ **Ping Host:** It will send ping packet to specific host and wait response in every "Probe Cycle".

The host must be an IP address.

# WAN Profile

## ADSL

### PPPoE Connection

PPPoE (PPP over Ethernet) provides access control in a manner which is similar to dial-up services using PPP.

Configuration

WAN Connection

PPPoE Routed

Profile Port: ADSL

Protocol: PPPoE (RFC2516, PPP over Ethernet)

Description: PPPoE WAN Link

VPI/VCI: 8 / 35

ATM Class: UBR

Username:

Password:

Service Name:

NAT: ☒ Enable

IP (0.0.0.0: Auto): 0.0.0.0

Auth. Protocol: Chap(Auto)

Connection: Always On

Idle Timeout: 0 min(s)

MTU: 1492

RIP: ☐ RIP v1 ☐ RIP v2 ☐ RIP v2 Multicast

TCP MSS Clamp: ☒ Enable

MAC Spoofing: ☐ Enable

Obtain DNS: ☒ Automatic

Primary: 0.0.0.0

Secondary: 0.0.0.0

Default Route: ☒ Enable

IPv6: ☐ Enable

Add Edit/Delete

Edit	Name	Description	Creator	VPI	VCI	Delete
	wanlink	PPPoE WAN Link	Factory Defaults	8	35	

**Profile Port:** Select the profile port as ADSL.

**Protocol:** The ATM protocol will be used in the device.

**Description:** A given name for the connection.

**VPI/VCI:** Enter the information provided by your ISP.

**ATM Class:** The Quality of Service for ATM layer.

**Username:** Enter the username provided by your ISP. You can input up to 128 alphanumeric characters (case sensitive). This is in the format of "username@ispname" instead of simply "username".

**Password:** Enter the password provided by your ISP. You can input up to 128 alphanumeric characters (case sensitive).



**Service Name:** This item is for identification purposes. If it is required, your ISP provides you the information. Maximum input is 15 alphanumeric characters.

**NAT:** The NAT (Network Address Translation) feature allows multiple users to access the Internet through a single IP account, sharing the single IP address. If users on your LAN have public IP addresses and can access the Internet directly, the NAT function can be disabled.


**IP (0.0.0.0:Auto):** Your WAN IP address. Leave this at 0.0.0.0 to obtain automatically an IP address from your ISP.

**Auth. Protocol:** Default is Auto. Your ISP should advise you on whether to use Chap or Pap.

### Connection:

-  **Always on:** If you want the router to establish a PPPoA session when starting up and to automatically re-establish the PPPoA session when disconnected by the ISP.
-  **Connect on Demand:** If you want to establish a PPPoA session only when there is a packet requesting access to the Internet (i.e. when a program on your computer attempts to access the Internet).

**Idle Timeout:** Auto-disconnect the broadband firewall gateway when there is no activity on the line for a predetermined period of time.

-  **Detail:** You can define the destination port and packet type (TCP/UDP) without checking by timer. It allows you to set which outgoing traffic will not trigger and reset the idle timer.

**MTU:** Maximum Transmission Unit. The size of the largest datagram (excluding media-specific headers) that IP will attempt to send through the interface.

**RIP:** RIP v1, RIP v2, and RIP v2 Multicast. Check to enable RIP function.

**TCP MSS Clamp:** This option helps to discover the optimal MTU size automatically. Default is enabled.

**MAC Spoofing:** Some service providers require the configuring of this option. You must fill in the MAC address that specify by service provider when it is required. Default is disabled.

**Obtain DNS:** A Domain Name System (DNS) contains a mapping table for domain name and IP addresses. DNS helps to find the IP address for the specific domain name. Check the checkbox to obtain DNS automatically.

**Primary DNS:** Enter the primary DNS.

**Secondary DNS:** Enter the secondary DNS.

**Default Route:** Check to enable default route.

**IPv6:** check to enable IPv6 service. If enabled, please set the IPv6 Address, Ipv6 DNS, similar as IPv4.

IPv6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
IPv6 Address	<input type="text" value="::"/> (:: means 'Obtain an IPv6 address automatically')
Obtain IPv6 DNS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Automatic
	Primary <input type="text"/> Secondary <input type="text"/>

**IPv6 Address:** type the IPv6 address from your ISP, or get it automatically. " :: " means to obtain IPv6 address automatically.

**Obtain IPv6 DNS:** check **Automatic** to obtain DNS automatically. If not, please type the concrete ones in the Primary and secondary fields.



## PPPoA Connection

Configuration

WAN Connection

PPPoA Routed

Profile Port

ADSL

Protocol

PPPoA ( RFC2364, PPP over AAL5 )

Description

PPPoA Routed

VPI/VCI

835

ATM Class

UBR

Username

Password

NAT

☒ Enable

IP (0.0.0.0: Auto)

0.0.0.0

Auth. Protocol

Chap(Auto)

Connection

Always On

Idle Timeout

0

min(s)

MTU

1500

RIP

☐ RIP v1 ☐ RIP v2 ☐ RIP v2 Multicast

TCP MSS Clamp

☒ Enable

Obtain DNS

☒ Automatic

Primary

0.0.0.0

Secondary

0.0.0.0

Default Route

☒ Enable

IPv6

☐ Enable

Add

Edit/Delete

Edit	Name	Description	Creator	VPI	VCI	Delete
	wanlink	PPPoE WAN Link	Factory Defaults	8	35	

**Profile Port:** Select the profile port as ADSL.

**Protocol:** The ATM protocol will be used in the device.

**Description:** A given name for the connection.

**VPI/VCI:** Enter the information provided by your ISP.

**ATM Class:** The Quality of Service for ATM layer.

**Username:** Enter the username provided by your ISP. You can input up to 128 alphanumeric characters (case sensitive). This is in the format of “username@ispname” instead of simply “username”.

**Password:** Enter the password provided by your ISP. You can input up to 128 alphanumeric characters (case sensitive).

**NAT:** The NAT (Network Address Translation) feature allows multiple users to access the Internet through a single IP account, sharing the single IP address. If users on your LAN have public IP addresses and can access the Internet directly, the NAT function can be disabled.

**IP (0.0.0.0:Auto):** Your WAN IP address. Leave this at 0.0.0.0 to obtain automatically an IP address from your ISP.


**Auth. Protocol:** Default is Auto. Your ISP should advise you on whether to use Chap or Pap.

**Connection:**

**Always on:** If you want the router to establish a PPPoA session when starting up and to automatically re-establish the PPPoA session when disconnected by the ISP.

**Connect on Demand:** If you want to establish a PPPoA session only when there is a packet requesting access to the Internet (i.e. when a program on your computer attempts to access the Internet).

**Idle Timeout:** Auto-disconnect the broadband firewall gateway when there is no activity on the line for a predetermined period of time.

 **Detail:** You can define the destination port and packet type (TCP/UDP) without checking by timer. It allows you to set which outgoing traffic will not trigger and reset the idle timer.

**MTU:** Maximum Transmission Unit. The size of the largest datagram (excluding media-specific headers) that IP will attempt to send through the interface.

**RIP:** RIP v1, RIP v2, and RIP v2 Multicast. Check to enable RIP function.

**TCP MSS Clamp:** This option helps to discover the optimal MTU size automatically. Default is enabled.

**Obtain DNS:** A Domain Name System (DNS) contains a mapping table for domain name and IP addresses. DNS helps to find the IP address for the specific domain name. Check the checkbox to obtain DNS automatically.

**Primary DNS:** Enter the primary DNS.

**Secondary DNS:** Enter the secondary DNS.

**Default Route:** Check to enable default route.

**IPv6:** check to enable IPv6 service. If enabled, please set the IPv6 Address, Ipv6 DNS, similar as IPv4.

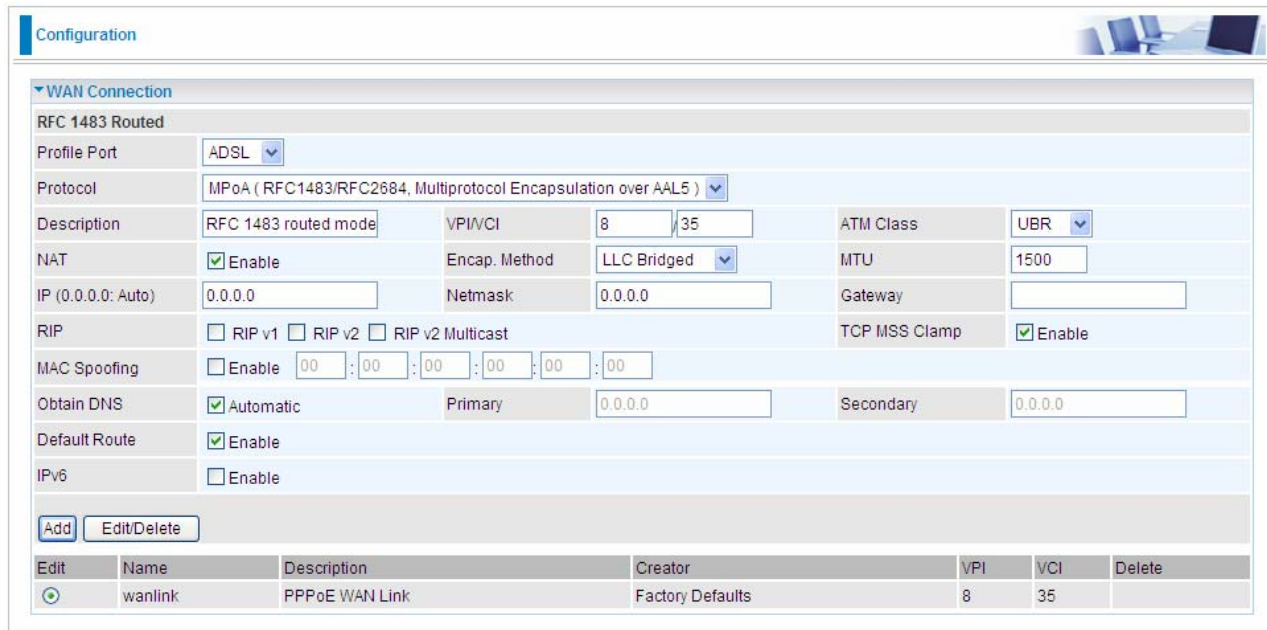
IPv6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable		
IPv6 Address	<input type="text" value="::"/> (:::means 'Obtain an IPv6 address automatically')		
Obtain IPv6 DNS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Automatic	Primary <input type="text"/>	Secondary <input type="text"/>

**IPv6 Address:** type the IPv6 address from your ISP, or get it automatically. " :: " means to obtain IPv6 address automatically.

**Obtain IPv6 DNS:** check **Automatic** to obtain DNS automatically. If not, please type the concrete ones in the Primary and secondary fields.



## MPoA Connection



Configuration

WAN Connection

RFC 1483 Routed

Profile Port: ADSL

Protocol: MPoA ( RFC1483/RFC2684, Multiprotocol Encapsulation over AAL5 )

Description: RFC 1483 routed mode

VPI/VCI: 8 / 35

ATM Class: UBR

NAT: ☒ Enable

Encap. Method: LLC Bridged

MTU: 1500

IP (0.0.0.0: Auto): 0.0.0.0

Netmask: 0.0.0.0

Gateway:

RIP: ☐ RIP v1 ☐ RIP v2 ☐ RIP v2 Multicast

TCP MSS Clamp: ☒ Enable

MAC Spoofing: ☐ Enable

Obtain DNS: ☒ Automatic

Primary: 0.0.0.0

Secondary: 0.0.0.0

Default Route: ☒ Enable

IPv6: ☐ Enable

Add Edit/Delete

Edit	Name	Description	Creator	VPI	VCI	Delete
	wanlink	PPPoE WAN Link	Factory Defaults	8	35	

**Profile Port:** Select the profile port as ADSL.

**Protocol:** The ATM protocol will be used in the device.

**Description:** A given name for the connection.

**VPI/VCI:** Enter the information provided by your ISP.

**ATM Class:** The Quality of Service for ATM layer.

**NAT:** The NAT (Network Address Translation) feature allows multiple users to access the Internet through a single IP account, sharing a single IP address. If users on your LAN have public IP addresses and can access the Internet directly, the NAT function can be disabled.

**Encap. mode:** Choose whether you want the packets in WAN interface as bridged packet or routed packet.

**MTU:** Maximum Transmission Unit. The size of the largest datagram (excluding media-specific headers) that IP will attempt to send through the interface.

**IP (0.0.0.0:Auto):**Your WAN IP address. Leave this at 0.0.0.0 to obtain automatically an IP address from your ISP.

**Netmask:** The default is 255.255.255.0. User can change it to other such as 255.255.255.128. Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).

**Gateway:** Enter the IP address of the default gateway (if given).

**RIP:** RIP v1, RIP v2, and RIP v2 Multicast. Check to enable RIP function.

**TCP MSS Clamp:** This option helps to discover the optimal MTU size automatically. Default is enabled.

**MAC Spoofing:** Some service providers require the configuring of this option. You must fill in the MAC address that specify by service provider when it is required. Default is disabled.

**Obtain DNS:** A Domain Name System (DNS) contains a mapping table for domain name and IP

addresses. DNS helps to find the IP address for the specific domain name. Check the checkbox to obtain DNS automatically.

**Primary DNS:** Enter the primary DNS.

**Secondary DNS:** Enter the secondary DNS.

**Default Route:** Check to enable default route.

**IPv6:** check to enable IPv6 service. If enabled, please set the IPv6 Address, Ipv6 DNS, similar as IPv4.

IPv6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable				
IPv6 Address	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Automatic	IP/Prefix Length	<input type="text"/>	Gateway	<input type="text"/>
Obtain IPv6 DNS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Automatic	Primary	<input type="text"/>	Secondary	<input type="text"/>

**IPv6 Address:** Check **Automatic** to obtain IPv6 address automatically. If not, please type the IP and the prefix length for the IPv6 address from your ISP.

**Gateway:** Type the gateway to which the WAN packets are forwarded.

**Obtain IPv6 DNS:** check **Automatic** to obtain DNS automatically. If not, please type the concrete ones in the Primary and Secondary fields.

## IPoA Connection

Configuration

WAN Connection

IPoA Routed

Profile Port

ADSL

Protocol

IPoA ( RFC1577, Classic IP and ARP over ATM )

Description

IPoA routed

VPI/VCI

8 / 35

ATM Class

UBR

NAT

☒ Enable

MTU

1500

IP (0.0.0.0: Auto)

0.0.0.0

Netmask

0.0.0.0

Gateway

RIP

☐ RIP v1 ☐ RIP v2 ☐ RIP v2 Multicast

TCP MSS Clamp

☒ Enable

Obtain DNS

☒ Automatic

Primary

0.0.0.0

Secondary

0.0.0.0

Default Route

☒ Enable

Add

Edit/Delete

Edit	Name	Description	Creator	VPI	VCI	Delete
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	wanlink	PPPoE WAN Link	Factory Defaults	8	35	

**Profile Port:** Select the profile port as ADSL.

**Protocol:** The ATM protocol will be used in the device.

**Description:** A given name for the connection.

**VPI/VCI:** Enter the information provided by your ISP.

**ATM Class:** The Quality of Service for ATM layer.

**NAT:** The NAT (Network Address Translation) feature allows multiple users to access the Internet through a single IP account, sharing a single IP address. If users on your LAN have public IP addresses and can access the Internet directly, the NAT function can be disabled.

**MTU:** Maximum Transmission Unit. The size of the largest datagram (excluding media-specific headers) that IP will attempt to send through the interface.

**IP (0.0.0.0:Auto):** Your WAN IP address. Leave this at 0.0.0.0 to obtain automatically an IP address from your ISP.

**Netmask:** The default is 255.255.255.0. User can change it to other such as 255.255.255.128. Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).

**Gateway:** Enter the IP address of the default gateway (if given).

**RIP:** RIP v1, RIP v2, and RIP v2 Multicast. Check to enable RIP function.

**TCP MSS Clamp:** This option helps to discover the optimal MTU size automatically. Default is enabled.

**Obtain DNS:** A Domain Name System (DNS) contains a mapping table for domain name and IP

76

addresses. DNS helps to find the IP address for the specific domain name. Check the checkbox to obtain DNS automatically.

**Primary DNS:** Enter the primary DNS.

**Secondary DNS:** Enter the secondary DNS.

**Default Route:** Check to enable default route.

## Pure Bridge

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a network device. The main heading is 'Configuration'. Underneath, there's a section for 'WAN Connection'. The current configuration is for 'RFC 1483 Bridged'. The 'Profile Port' is set to 'ADSL'. The 'Protocol' is 'Pure Bridge'. The 'Description' is 'RFC 1483 bridged'. The 'VPI/VCI' is set to '8 / 35'. The 'ATM Class' is 'UBR'. The 'Encap. Method' is 'LLC Bridged'. The 'Acceptable Frame Type' is 'acceptall'. The 'Filter Type' is 'All'. There are 'Add' and 'Edit/Delete' buttons. Below this is a table with columns: Edit, Name, Description, Creator, VPI, VCI, and Delete. The table contains one entry: 'wanlink', 'PPPoE WAN Link', 'Factory Defaults', '8', '35'.

Edit	Name	Description	Creator	VPI	VCI	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	wanlink	PPPoE WAN Link	Factory Defaults	8	35	

**Profile Port:** Select the profile port as ADSL.

**Protocol:** The ATM protocol will be used in the device.

**Description:** A given name for this connection.

**VPI/VCI:** Enter the information provided by your ISP.

**ATM Class:** The Quality of Service for ATM layer.

**Encap. mode:** Choose whether you want the packets in WAN interface as bridged packet or routed packet.

**Acceptable Frame Type:** Specify which kind of traffic goes through this connection, all traffic or only VLAN tagged.

**Filter Type:** Specify the type of ethernet filtering performed by the named bridge interface.

All	Allows all types of ethernet packets through the port.
Ip	Allows only IP/ARP types of ethernet packets through the port.
Pppoe	Allows only PPPoE types of ethernet packets through the port.

## Multiple Session

Configuration

WAN Connection

PPPoE Routed

Profile Port

ADSL

Protocol

Multiple Session

Description

Multiple Session with P

VPI/VCI

8 / 35

ATM Class

UBR

Username

Password

Service Name

NAT

☒ Enable

IP (0.0.0.0: Auto)

0.0.0.0

Auth. Protocol

Chap(Auto)

Connection

Always On

Idle Timeout

0 min(s)

MTU

1492

RIP

☐ RIP v1 ☐ RIP v2 ☐ RIP v2 Multicast

TCP MSS Clamp

☒ Enable

Obtain DNS

☒ Automatic

Primary

0.0.0.0

Secondary

0.0.0.0

Default Route

☒ Enable

Multiple Session-Second Session

☐ Enable

Multiple Session-Third Session

☐ Enable

Multiple Session-Fourth Session

☐ Enable

Edit

Edit	Name	Description	Creator	VPI	VCI	Delete
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	wanlink	PPPoE WAN Link	Factory Defaults	8	35	

**Profile Port:** Select the profile port as ADSL.

**Protocol:** The Multiple Session protocol will be used in the device.

**Description:** A given name for this connection.

**VPI/VCI:** Enter the information provided by your ISP.

**ATM Class:** The Quality of Service for ATM layer.

**Username:** Enter the username provided by your ISP. You can input up to 128 alpha-numeric characters (case sensitive).

**Password:** Enter the password provided by your ISP. You can input up to 128 alpha-numeric characters (case sensitive).

**NAT:** The NAT (Network Address Translation) feature allows multiple users to access the Internet through a single IP account, sharing the single IP address. If users on your LAN have public IP addresses and can access the Internet directly, the NAT function can be disabled.

**IP (0.0.0.0:Auto):** Your WAN IP address. Leave this at 0.0.0.0 to obtain automatically an IP address from your ISP.

**Auth. Protocol:** Default is Auto. Your ISP should advise you on whether to use Chap or Pap.

**Connection:**

**Always on:** If you want the router to establish a PPPoA session when starting up and to automatically re-establish the PPPoA session when disconnected by the ISP.

**Connect on Demand:** If you want to establish a PPPoA session only when there is a packet requesting access to the Internet (i.e. when a program on your computer attempts to access the

Internet).

**Idle Timeout:** Auto-disconnect the router when there is no activity on the line for a predetermined period of time.

**MTU:** Maximum Transmission Unit. The size of the largest datagram (excluding media-specific headers) that IP will attempt to send through the interface.

**RIP:** RIP v1, RIP v2, and RIP v2 Multicast. Check to enable RIP function.

**TCP MSS Clamp:** This option helps to discover the optimal MTU size automatically. Default is enabled.

**Obtain DNS:** A Domain Name System (DNS) contains a mapping table for domain name and IP addresses. DNS helps to find the IP address for the specific domain name. Check the checkbox to obtain DNS automatically.

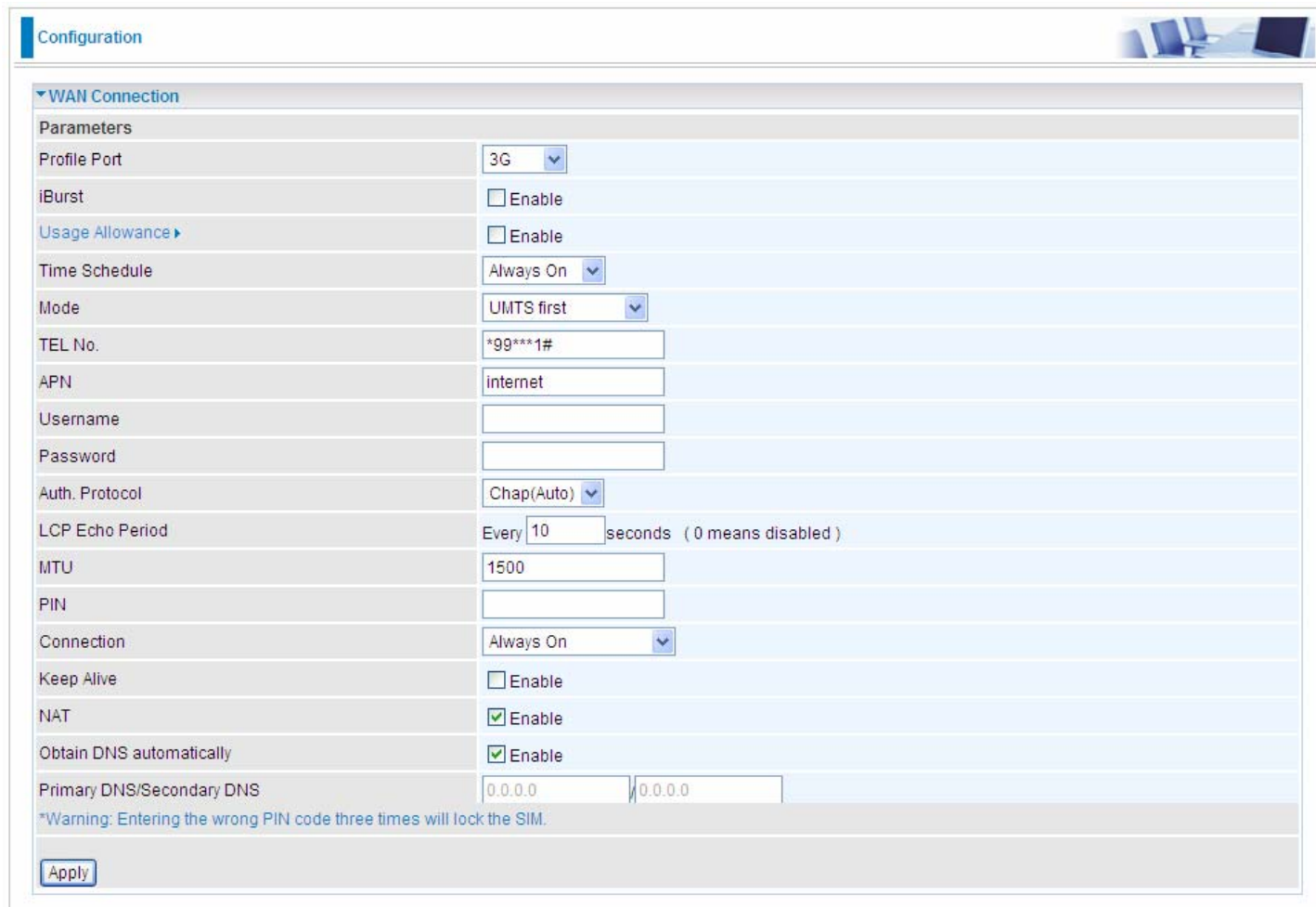
**Primary DNS:** Enter the primary DNS.

**Secondary DNS:** Enter the secondary DNS.

**Default Route:** Check to enable default route.

**Multiple Session Second Session / Multiple Session Third Session / Multiple Session Forth Session:** Check Enable to activate the second/third/forth session.





**Configuration**

▼ WAN Connection

**Parameters**

Profile Port	3G
iBurst	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Usage Allowance ▶	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Time Schedule	Always On
Mode	UMTS first
TEL No.	*99***1#
APN	internet
Username	
Password	
Auth. Protocol	Chap(Auto)
LCP Echo Period	Every 10 seconds (0 means disabled)
MTU	1500
PIN	
Connection	Always On
Keep Alive	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
Obtain DNS automatically	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
Primary DNS/Secondary DNS	0.0.0.0 / 0.0.0.0

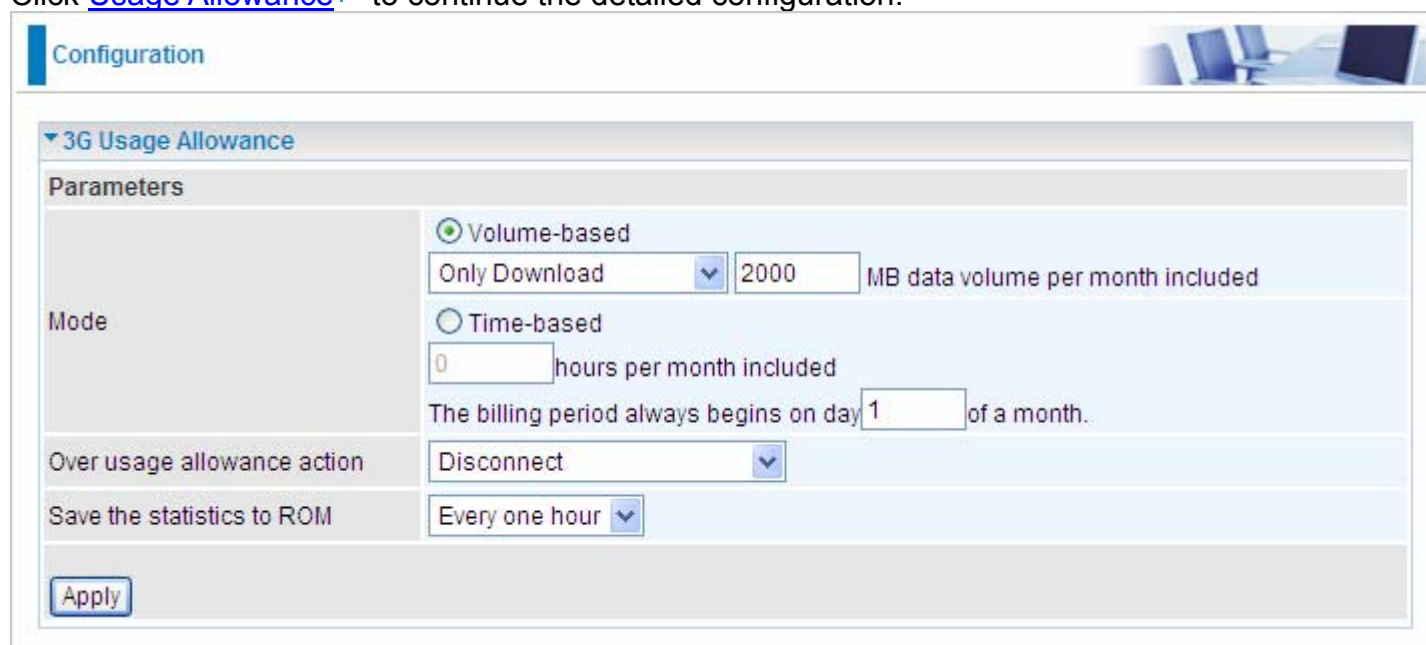
\*Warning: Entering the wrong PIN code three times will lock the SIM.

**Profile mode:** Select 3G as the profile port.

**iBurst:** Check the check box to determine whether to enable the iBurst function.

**Usage Allowance:** Check to enable usage allowance function.

Click [Usage Allowance ▶](#) to continue the detailed configuration.



**Configuration**

▼ 3G Usage Allowance

**Parameters**

Mode	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Volume-based	
	Only Download	2000 MB data volume per month included
	<input type="radio"/> Time-based	
	0	hours per month included
	The billing period always begins on day 1 of a month.	
Over usage allowance action	Disconnect	
Save the statistics to ROM	Every one hour	

In order to query online time or volume used, you can set the following options.



**Mode:** Two methods are provided, that is, **Volume-based** and **Time-based**.

**Volume-based:** The volume amount you can use per month.

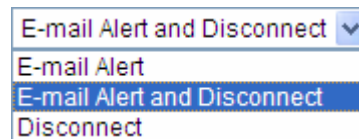
**Only Download:** Only make statistics of Download Traffic.

**Only Upload:** Only make statistics of Upload Traffic.

**Download and Upload:** Make statistics of both Download and Upload Traffic.

**Time-based:** The hours you can use per month.

**Over usage allowance action:** If the online time or traffic you have used exceeds the usage allowance you set. The system will do the followings operations.



**Save the statistics to ROM:** Choose the time interval for saving statistics. You can choose to save for **Every one hour** or **Disable** the function.

**Time Schedule:** Specify time duration for your 3G WAN connection.

**Mode:** select your wanted mode of 3G operation from the drop-down menu.

**TEL No.:** The dial string to make a GPRS / 3G user internetworking call. It may provide by your mobile service provider.

**APN:** An APN is similar to a URL on the WWW, it is what the unit makes a GPRS / UMTS call. The service provider is able to attach anything to an APN to create a data connection, requirements for APN's to be assigned varies between different service providers. Most service providers have an internet portal which they connect a DHCP Server to, giving you access to the internet i.e. Some 3G operators use the APN 'internet' for their portal. The default value of APN is "internet".

**Username:** Enter the username provided by your service provider.

**Password:** Enter the password provided by your service provider.

**Authentication Type:** Default is None. Manually specify CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) or PAP (Password Authentication Protocol) if you know which type the server is using (when acting as a client), or else the authentication type you want clients connecting to you to use (when acting as a server). When using PAP, the password is sent unencrypted, whilst CHAP encrypts the password before sending, and also allows for challenges at different periods to ensure that an intruder has not replaced the client.

**MTU:** Maximum Transmission Unit. The size of the largest datagram (excluding media-specific headers) that IP will attempt to send through the interface.

**PIN:** PIN stands for Personal Identification Number. A PIN code is a numeric value used in certain systems as a password to gain access, and authenticate. In mobile phones a PIN code locks the SIM card until you enter the correct code. If you enter the PIN code incorrectly into the phone 3 times in a row, then the SIM card will be blocked and you will require a PUK code from your network/service provider.


**Connection:** select the connection method you want.

 **Always On:** The router will make UMTS/GPRS call when starting up. Enabling Always On,

will give you an option of Keep Alive.

Connection	Always On
Keep Alive	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable

**Keep Alive:** Set Enable to allow the router automatically reconnects the connection when ISP disconnects it.

 **Connect to Demand:** If you want to make UMTS/GPRS call only when there is a packet requesting access to the Internet (i.e. when a program on your computer attempts to access the Internet). In this mode, you must set Idle Timeout value at same time. Enabling Connect on Demand will give you an option of Idle Timeout.

Connection	Connect on Demand
Idle Timeout	10 min(s)

**Idle Timeout:** Auto-disconnect the connection when there is no activity on this call for a predetermined period of time. The default value is 10 seconds.

**NAT:** The NAT (Network Address Translation) feature allows multiple users to access the Internet through a single IP account, sharing the single IP address. If users on your LAN have public IP addresses and can access the Internet directly, the NAT function can be disabled.

**Obtain DNS:** Select Automatic to use DNS.

**Primary DNS/ Secondary DNS:** Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask.

**Note:** *If you don't know how to set these values and please keep them untouched.*

Configuration

▼ WAN Connection

Obtain an IP Address Automatically

Profile Port

EWAN ▼

WAN Port

Ethernet Port 1 ▼

Protocol

Obtain an IP Address Automatically ▼

NAT

Obtain an IP Address Automatically

Fixed IP Address

PPPoE

Pure Bridge

☐ Enable

00 : 00 : 00 : 00 : 00 : 00

Obtain DNS

-

Secondary

0.0.0.0

IPv6

☐ Enable

Apply

## Obtain an IP Address Automatically

When connecting to the ISP, This router also functions as a DHCP client. It can automatically obtain an IP address, netmask, gateway address, and DNS server addresses if the ISP assigns this information via DHCP.

Configuration

WAN Connection

Obtain an IP Address Automatically

Profile Port: EWAN

WAN Port: Ethernet Port 1

Protocol: Obtain an IP Address Automatically

NAT: ☒ Enable MAC Spoofing: ☐ Enable 00 : 00 : 00 : 00 : 00 : 00

Obtain DNS: ☒ Automatic Primary: Secondary: 0.0.0.0

IPv6: ☐ Enable

Apply

**Profile Port:** Select the profile port as EWAN.

**Protocol:** Select **Obtain an IP Address Automatically**.

**NAT:** The NAT (Network Address Translation) feature allows multiple users to access the Internet through a single IP account, sharing the single IP address. If PCs in LAN should share the WAN IP for WAN access, please enable NAT. If users on your LAN have public IP addresses and can access the Internet directly, the NAT function can be disabled.

**MAC Spoofing:** Select Enable and enter a MAC address that will temporarily change your router's MAC address to the one you have specified in this field. Leave it as Disabled if you do not wish to change the MAC address of your router.

**Obtain DNS:** Select Automatic to use DNS.

**Primary DNS/ Secondary DNS:** Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask.

**IPv6:** check to enable IPv6 service. Enter IPv6 Gateway address and set IPv6 DNS as same in IPv4 mode.

IPv6: ☒ Enable

Gateway:

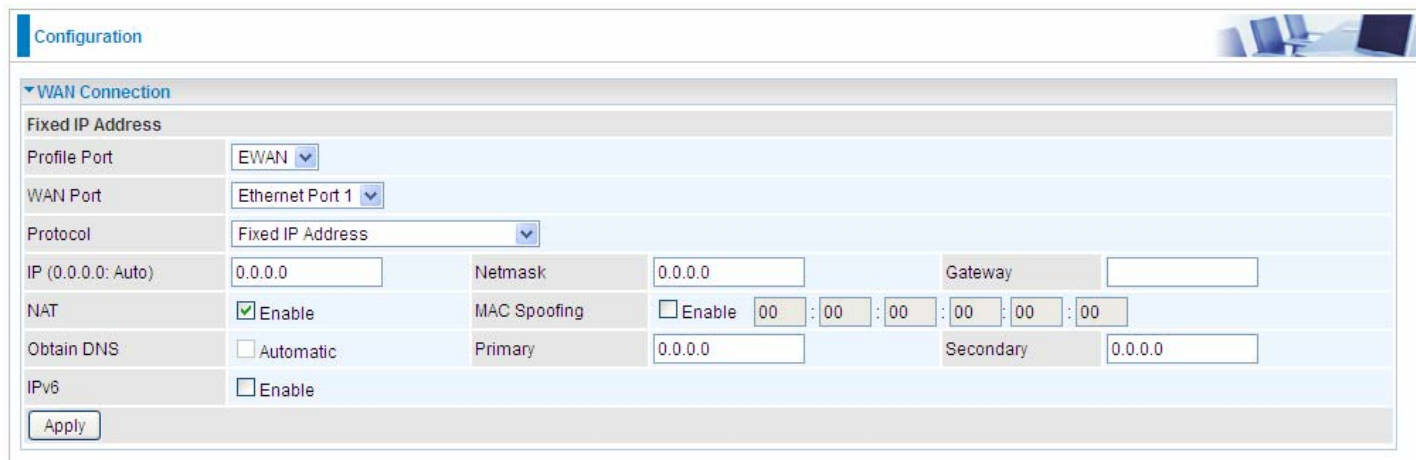
Obtain IPv6 DNS: ☒ Automatic Primary: Secondary:

**Gateway:** type the gateway address to which WAN packets are forwarded.

**Obtain IPv6 DNS:** check **Automatic** to obtain DNS automatically. If not, please type the concrete ones in the Primary and Secondary fields.

## Fixed IP Address

Select this option to set static IP information. You will need to enter the Connection type, IP address, netmask, and gateway address, provided to you by your ISP. Each IP address entered in the fields must be in the appropriate IP form, which are four IP octets separated by a dot (x.x.x.x). The Router will not accept the IP address if it is not in this format.



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page with the 'WAN Connection' tab selected. Under 'Fixed IP Address', the 'Profile Port' is set to 'EWAN' and the 'WAN Port' is 'Ethernet Port 1'. The 'Protocol' is 'Fixed IP Address'. The 'IP (0.0.0.0: Auto)' field is '0.0.0.0', 'Netmask' is '0.0.0.0', and 'Gateway' is empty. 'NAT' is checked 'Enable'. 'MAC Spoofing' is unchecked 'Enable' with a MAC address field showing '00 : 00 : 00 : 00 : 00 : 00'. 'Obtain DNS' is unchecked 'Automatic'. 'Primary' DNS is '0.0.0.0' and 'Secondary' is '0.0.0.0'. 'IPv6' is unchecked 'Enable'. An 'Apply' button is at the bottom left.

**Profile Port:** Select the profile port as EWAN.

**Protocol:** Select **Fixed IP Address**.

**IP:** Your WAN IP address. Leave this at 0.0.0.0 to automatically obtain an IP address from your ISP.

**Netmask:** The default is 0.0.0.0. User can change it to other such as 255.255.255.0. Type the netmask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).

**Gateway:** You must specify a gateway IP address (supplied by your ISP).

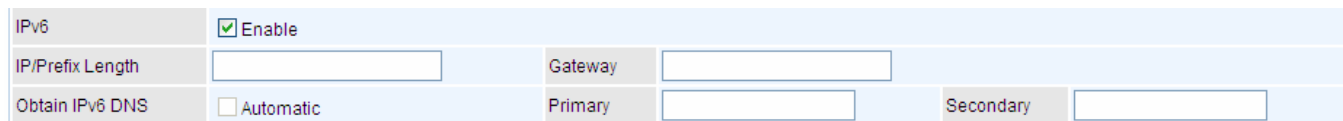
**NAT:** The NAT (Network Address Translation) feature allows multiple users to access the Internet through a single IP account, sharing the single IP address. If PCs in LAN should share the WAN IP for WAN access, please enable NAT. If users on your LAN have public IP addresses and can access the Internet directly, the NAT function can be disabled.

**MAC Spoofing:** Select Enable and enter a MAC address that will temporarily change your router's MAC address to the one you have specified in this field. Leave it as Disabled if you do not wish to change the MAC address of your router.

**Obtain DNS:** Select Automatic to use DNS.

**Primary DNS/ Secondary DNS:** Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask.

**IPv6:** check to enable IPv6 service. Enter IPv6 Gateway address and set IPv6 DNS as same in IPv4 mode.



The screenshot shows the 'IPv6' configuration section. 'IPv6' is checked 'Enable'. 'IP/Prefix Length' is empty. 'Gateway' is empty. 'Obtain IPv6 DNS' is unchecked 'Automatic'. 'Primary' and 'Secondary' DNS fields are empty.

**IP/Prefix Length:** Please specify the IP and the prefix length for the IPv6 address from your ISP.

**Gateway:** Type the gateway to which the WAN packets are forwarded.

**Obtain IPv6 DNS:** check **Automatic** to obtain DNS automatically. If not, please type the concrete ones in the Primary and secondary fields.

## PPPoE

PPPoE (PPP over Ethernet) provides access control in a manner which is similar to dial-up services using PPP.

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page for a router, specifically the 'WAN Connection' section. The 'PPPoE Routed' tab is selected. The configuration fields are as follows:

Field	Value
Profile Port	EWAN
WAN Port	Ethernet Port 1
Protocol	PPPoE
Username	
Password	
Service Name	
IP (0.0.0.0: Auto)	
Auth. Protocol	Chap(Auto)
Connection	Always On
Idle Timeout	0 min(s)
MTU	1500
NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
MAC Spoofing	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Obtain DNS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Automatic
Primary	
Secondary	0.0.0.0
IPv6	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable

An 'Apply' button is located at the bottom left of the configuration area.

**Profile Port:** Select the profile port as EWAN.

**Username:** Enter the username provided by your ISP. You can input up to 128 alphanumeric characters (case sensitive). This is in the format of “username@ispname” instead of simply “username”.

**Password:** Enter the password provided by your ISP. You can input up to 128 alphanumeric characters (case sensitive).

**Service Name:** Enter a name for this connection.

**IP:** Your WAN IP address. Leave this at 0.0.0.0 to automatically obtain an IP address from your ISP.

### Connection:

**Always on:** If you want the router to establish a PPPoE session when starting up and to automatically re-establish the PPPoE session when disconnected by the ISP.

**Connect on Demand:** If you want to establish a PPPoE session only when there is a packet requesting access to the Internet (i.e. when a program on your computer attempts to access the Internet).

**Idle Timeout:** Auto-disconnect the router when there is no activity on the line for a predetermined period of time.

**MTU:** Maximum Transmission Unit. The size of the largest datagram (excluding media-specific headers) that IP will attempt to send through the interface.

**NAT:** The NAT (Network Address Translation) feature allows multiple users to access the Internet through a single IP account, sharing the single IP address. If PCs in LAN should share the WAN IP for WAN access, please enable NAT. If users on your LAN have public IP addresses and can access the Internet directly, the NAT function can be disabled.

**Auth. Protocol:** Default is Auto. Your ISP advises on using Chap or Pap.

**MAC Spoofing:** Select Enable and enter a MAC address that will temporarily change your router's MAC address to the one you have specified in this field. Leave it as Disabled if you do not wish to change the MAC address of your router.

**Obtain DNS:** Select Automatic to use DNS.

**Primary DNS/ Secondary DNS:** Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask

**IPv6:** check to enable IPv6 service. Enter IPv6 Gateway address and set IPv6 DNS as same in IPv4

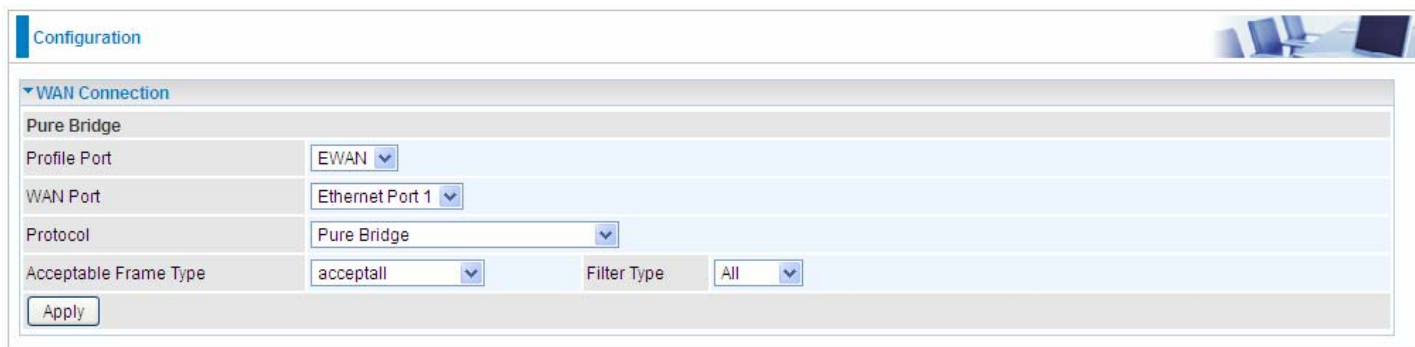
mode.

IPv6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable		
IPv6 Address	<input type="text"/> (:::means 'Obtain an IPv6 address automatically')		
Obtain IPv6 DNS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Automatic	Primary <input type="text"/>	Secondary <input type="text"/>

**IPv6 Address:** type the IPv6 address from your ISP, or get it automatically. " :::" means to obtain IPv6 address automatically.

**Obtain IPv6 DNS:** check **Automatic** to obtain DNS automatically. If not, please type the concrete ones in the Primary and secondary fields.

## Pure Bridge



Configuration

▼ WAN Connection

Pure Bridge

Profile Port: EWAN

WAN Port: Ethernet Port 1

Protocol: Pure Bridge

Acceptable Frame Type: acceptall Filter Type: All

Apply

**Profile Port:** Select the profile port as EWAN.

**Protocol:** Select **Pure Bridge**.

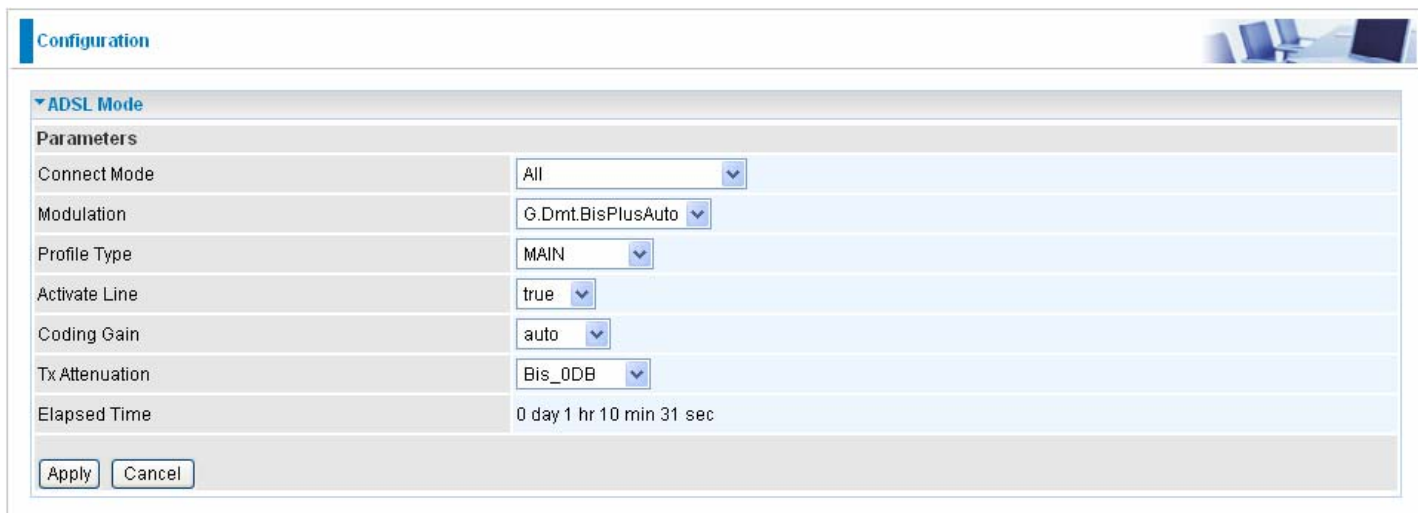
**Acceptable Frame Type:** Specify which kind of traffic goes through this connection, all traffic or only VLAN tagged.

**Filter Type:** Specify the type of ethernet filtering performed by the named bridge interface.

<b>All</b>	Allows all types of ethernet packets through the port.
<b>IP</b>	Allows only IP/ARP types of ethernet packets through the port.
<b>PPPoE</b>	Allows only PPPoE types of ethernet packets through the port.



## ADSL Mode



Parameters	
Connect Mode	All
Modulation	G.Dmt.BisPlusAuto
Profile Type	MAIN
Activate Line	true
Coding Gain	auto
Tx Attenuation	Bis_0DB
Elapsed Time	0 day 1 hr 10 min 31 sec

Apply Cancel

**Connect Mode:** This mode will automatically detect your ADSL line code, ADSL2+, ADSL2, AnnexM2 and AnnexM2+, ADSL, All. Please keep the factory setting unless ADSL is detected as the symptom of synchronization problem.

**Modulation:** It will automatically detect capability of your ADSL line mode. Please keep the factory setting unless ADSL is detected as the symptom of synchronization problem.

**Profile Type:** Please keep the factory settings unless ADSL is detected as the symptom of low link rate or unstable problems. You may need to change the profile setting to reach the best ADSL line rate, it depends on the different DSLAM and location.

**Activate Line:** Aborting (false) your ADSL line and making it active (true) again for taking effect with setting of Connect Mode.

**Coding Gain:** It reduces router's transmit power which will effect to router's downstream performance. Higher the gain will increase the downstream rate but it sometimes causes unstable ADSL line. The configurable ADSL coding gain is from 0 dB to 7dB, or automatic.

**Tx Attenuation:** It is the ADSL transmission power that the modem is using. The lower the power the better performance in router's upstream. Configurable value is between 0~12.

**Elapsed Time:** the time since ADSL connection is established.

# System

Here are the items within the System section: [Time Zone](#), [Remote Access](#), [Firmware Upgrade](#), [Backup/Restore](#), [Restart](#), [User Management and Mail Alert](#).


## Time Zone

Configuration

Time Zone

Parameters

Time Zone	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
Time Zone List	<input checked="" type="radio"/> By City <input type="radio"/> By Time Difference
Local Time Zone (+GMT Time)	(GMT)Greenwich Mean Time
SNTP Server IP Address	1. <input type="text" value="carl.css.gov"/> 2. <input type="text" value="india.colorado.edu"/> 3. <input type="text" value="time.nist.gov"/> 4. <input type="text" value="time-b.nist.gov"/>
Daylight Saving	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Resync Period	<input type="text" value="1440"/> min(s)

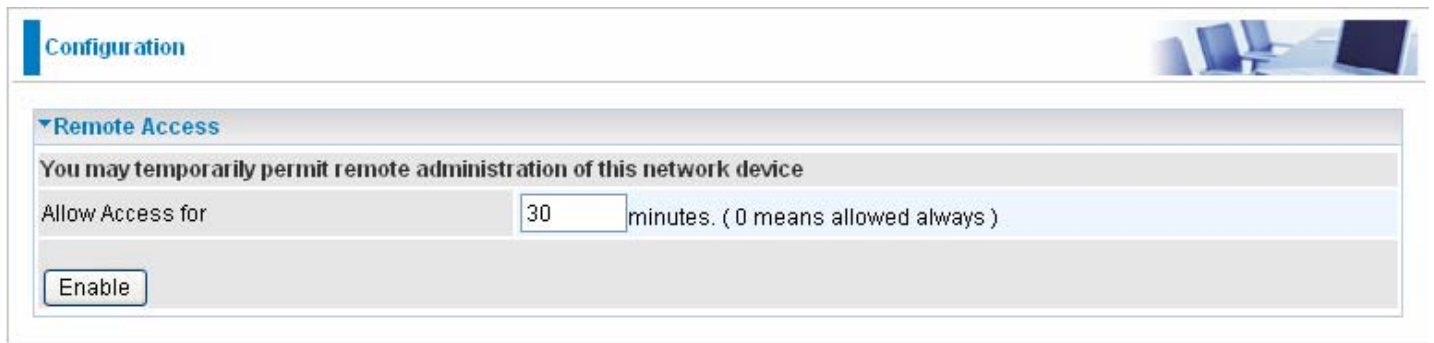


The router does not have a real time clock on board; instead, it uses the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) to get the current time from an SNTP server outside your network. Choose your local time zone, click Enable and click the Apply button. After a successful connection to the Internet, the router will retrieve the correct local time from the SNTP server you have specified. If you prefer to specify an SNTP server other than those in the list, simply enter its IP address as shown above. Your ISP may provide an SNTP server for you to use.

Daylight Saving is also known as Summer Time Period. Many places in the world adapt it during summer time to move one hour of daylight from morning to the evening in local standard time. Check Enable box to set your local time.

Resync Period (in minutes) is the periodic interval the router will wait before it re-synchronizes the router's time with that of the specified SNTP server. In order to avoid unnecessarily increasing the load on your specified SNTP server you should keep the poll interval as high as possible – at the absolute minimum every few hours or even days.

## Remote Access

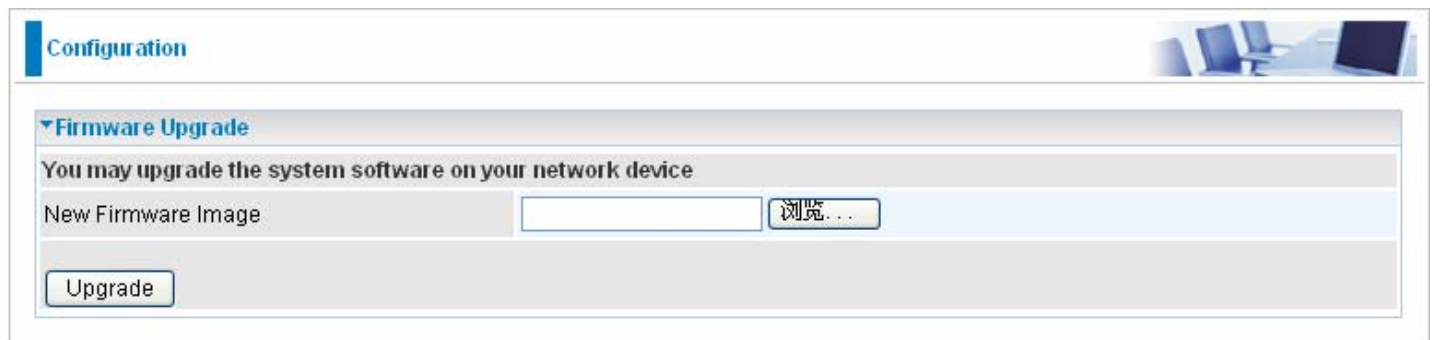


The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' tab with the 'Remote Access' section expanded. It contains a heading 'You may temporarily permit remote administration of this network device', a text input field for 'Allow Access for' with the value '30' and the label 'minutes. ( 0 means allowed always )', and an 'Enable' button.

To temporarily permit remote administration of the router (i.e. from outside your LAN), select a time period the router will permit remote access for and click Enable. You may change other configuration options for the web administration interface using Device Management options in the Advanced section of the GUI.

If you wish to permanently enable remote access, choose a time period of 0 minute.

## Firmware Upgrade



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' tab with the 'Firmware Upgrade' section expanded. It contains a heading 'You may upgrade the system software on your network device', a text input field for 'New Firmware Image', a '浏览...' (Browse...) button, and an 'Upgrade' button.

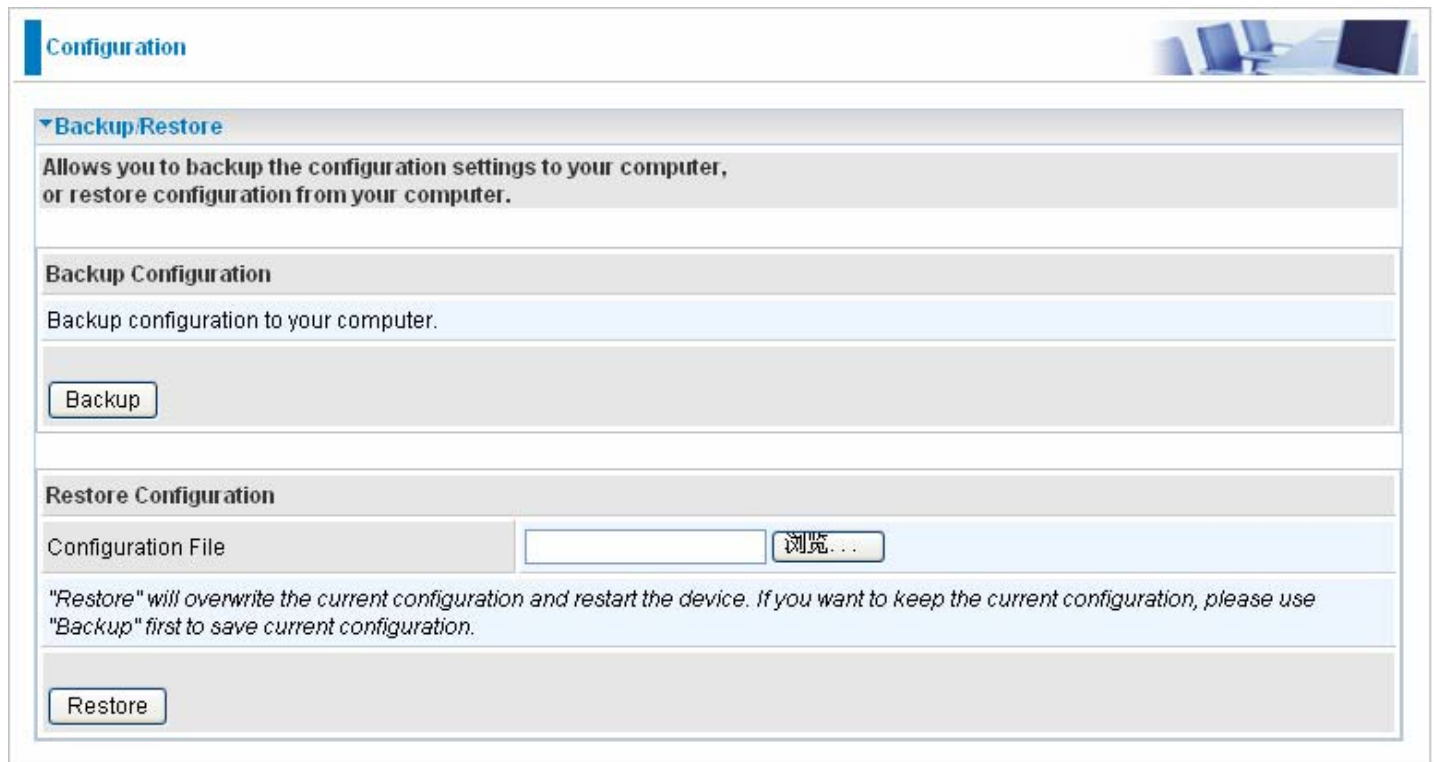
Your router's "firmware" is the software that allows it to operate and provides all its functionality. Think of your router as a dedicated computer, and the firmware as the software it runs. Over time this software may be improved and revised, and your router allows you to upgrade the software it runs to take advantage of these changes.

Clicking on Browse will allow you to select the new firmware image file you have downloaded to your PC. Once the correct file is selected, click Upgrade to update the firmware in your router.



**DO NOT power down the router or interrupt the firmware upgrading while it is still in process. Improper operation could damage the router.**

## Backup / Restore



The screenshot shows a web interface for router configuration. At the top, there is a 'Configuration' tab. Below it, a section titled 'Backup/Restore' contains the following elements:

- A description: 'Allows you to backup the configuration settings to your computer, or restore configuration from your computer.'
- A sub-section 'Backup Configuration' with the text 'Backup configuration to your computer.' and a 'Backup' button.
- A sub-section 'Restore Configuration' with a 'Configuration File' label, a text input field, and a '浏览...' (Browse...) button.
- A warning message: *"Restore" will overwrite the current configuration and restart the device. If you want to keep the current configuration, please use "Backup" first to save current configuration.*
- A 'Restore' button.

These functions allow you to save and backup your router's current settings to a file on your PC, or to restore from a previously saved backup. This is useful if you wish to experiment with different settings, knowing that you have a backup handy in the case of any mistakes. It is advisable to backup your router's settings before making any significant changes to your router's configuration.

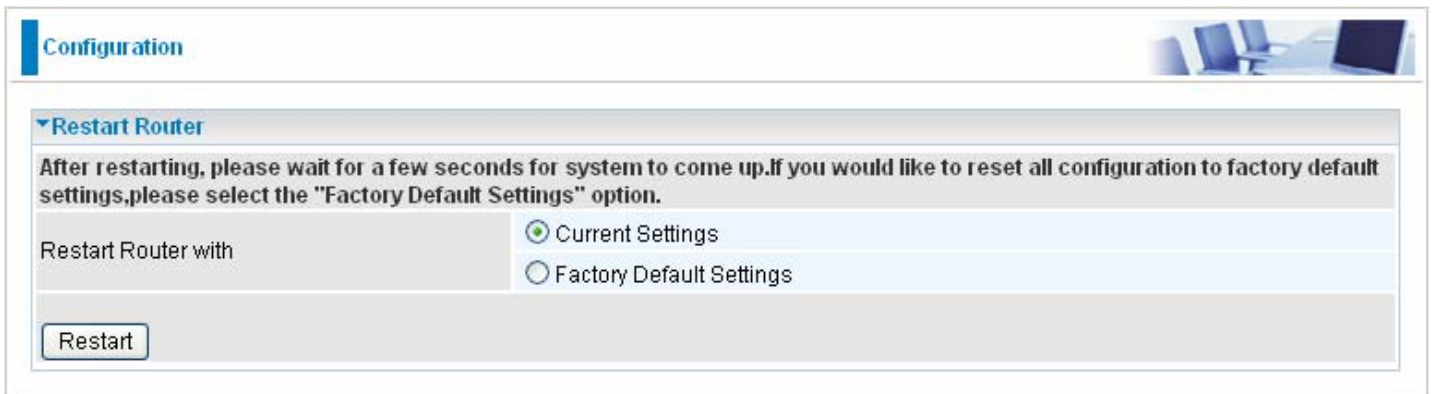
Press Backup to select where on your local PC to save the settings file. You may also change the name of the file when saving if you wish to keep multiple backups.

Press Browse to select a file from your PC to restore. You should only restore from setting files that have been generated by the Backup function, and that were created when using the current version of the router's firmware. Settings files saved to your PC should not be manually edited in any way.

After selecting the settings file you wish to use, pressing Restore will load those settings into the router.

## Restart Router

Click Restart with option Current Settings to reboot your router (and restore your last saved configuration).



Configuration

▼ Restart Router

After restarting, please wait for a few seconds for system to come up. If you would like to reset all configuration to factory default settings, please select the "Factory Default Settings" option.

Restart Router with

☒ Current Settings

☐ Factory Default Settings

Restart

If you wish to restart the router using the factory default settings (for example, after a firmware upgrade or if you have saved an incorrect configuration), select Factory Default Settings to reset to factory default settings.

You may also reset your router to factory settings by holding the small Reset pinhole button more than 6 seconds on the back of your router.

***Caution: After pressing the RESET button for more than 6 seconds, to be sure you power cycle the device again.***

# User Management

Configuration

▼ User Management

Current Defined Users

Valid	User	Comment	Password	Confirm Password	Login Mode
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Basic <span>▼</span>
<div>AddEdit / Delete</div>					

Edit	Valid	User	Comment	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	true	admin	Default admin user	

In order to prevent unauthorized access to your router's configuration interface, it requires all users to login with a password. You can set up multiple user accounts, each with their own password.

You are able to Edit existing users and Add new users who are able to access the device's configuration interface. Once you have clicked on Edit, you are shown the following options:

Configuration

▼ User Management

Current Defined Users

Valid	User	Comment	Password	Confirm Password	Login Mode
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	admin	Default admin user	•••••	•••••	Basic <span>▼</span>
<div>AddEdit / Delete</div>					

Edit	Valid	User	Comment	Delete
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	true	admin	Default admin user	

You can change the user's password, whether their account is active and valid, as well as add a comment to each user account. Click Edit/Delete button to save your revise. You cannot delete the default admin account, if you do you will be log out. However, you can delete any other created accounts by clicking Delete when editing the user. You are strongly advised to change the password on the default "admin" account when you receive your router, and any time you reset your configuration to Factory Defaults.





# Mail Alert

Mail alert is designed to keep system administrator or other relevant personnel alerted of any unexpected events that might have occurred to the network computers or server for monitoring efficiency. With this alert system, appropriate solutions may be tackled to fix problems that may have arisen so that the server can be properly maintained.

Configuration

▼ Mail Alert

Server Information

Profile Port

EWAN

▼

Apply the same settings to

☐ ADSL

☐ 3G

SMTP Server

Username

Password

Sender's E-mail

Must be xxx@yyy.zzz

Failover / Fallback

Recipient's E-mail

Must be xxx@yyy.zzz

Recipient's E-mail

Must be xxx@yyy.zzz

WAN IP Change Alert

Recipient's E-mail

Must be xxx@yyy.zzz

Apply

Cancel

**SMTP Server:** Enter the SMTP server that you would like to use for sending emails.

**Username:** Enter the username of your email account to be used by the SMTP server.

**Password:** Enter the password of your email account.

**Sender's Email:** Enter your email address.

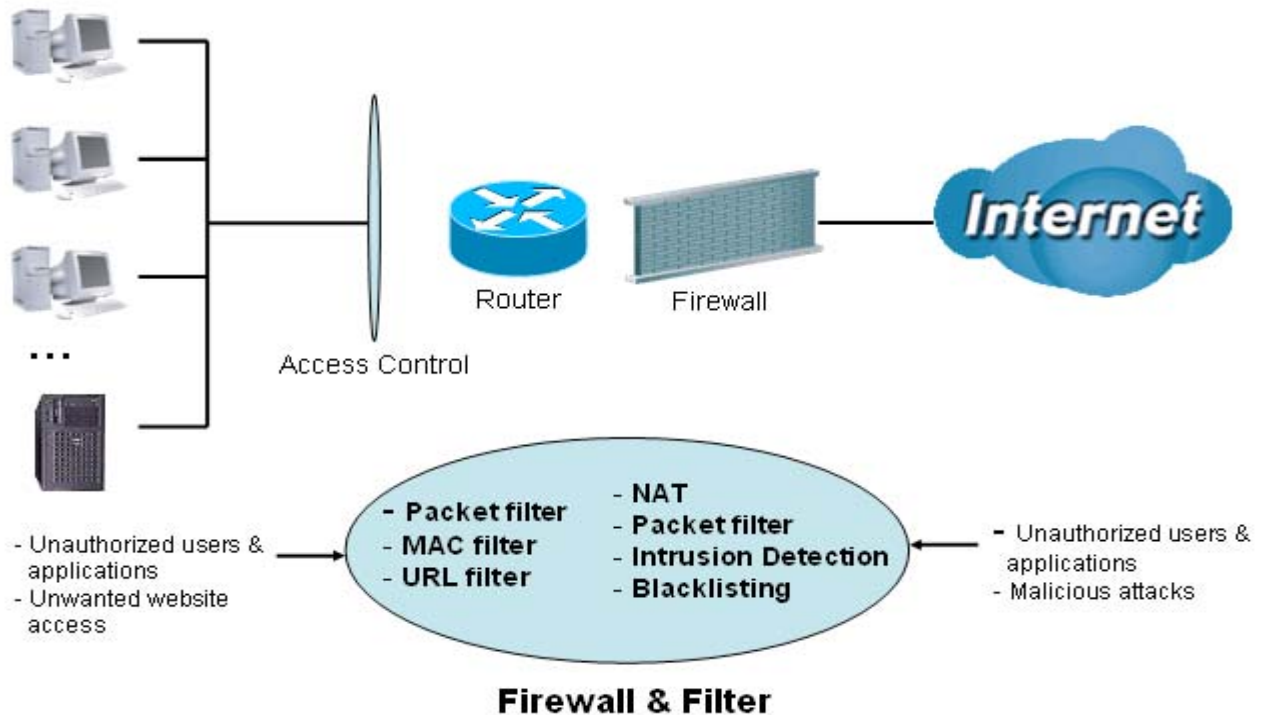
**Recipient's Email (Failover / Fallback):** Enter the email address that will receive the alert message once a computer / network server failover occurs.

**Recipient's Email (WAN IP Change Alert):** Enter the email address that will receive the alert message once an WAN IP change has been detected.



# Firewall and Access Control

Your router includes a full SPI (Stateful Packet Inspection) firewall for controlling Internet access from your LAN, as well as helping to prevent attacks from hackers. Besides, when using NAT, the router acts as a “natural” Internet firewall, as all PCs on your LAN will use private IP addresses that cannot be directly accessed from the Internet.



**Firewall:** Prevent outsiders from accessing your local network. The router provides three levels of security support:



When using Virtual Servers your PCs will be exposed to the degree specified in your Virtual Server settings provided the ports specified are opened in your firewall packet filter settings.

**NAT natural firewall:** This masks LAN users' IP addresses which are invisible to users on the Internet, thus making it more difficult for a hacker to target a machine on your network. This natural firewall is turned on when NAT function is enabled.

**Firewall Security and Policy (General Settings):** Inbound direction of Packet Filter rules to prevent unauthorized computers or applications to access your local network from the Internet.

**Intrusion Detection:** Enable Intrusion Detection to detect, prevent and log malicious attacks.

**Access Control:** Prevent access from PCs on your local network:

**Firewall Security and Policy (General Settings):** Outbound direction of Packet Filter rules to prevent unauthorized computers or applications from accessing the Internet.

**URL Filter:** To block PCs on your local network from unwanted websites.

Listed are the items under the Firewall section: [General Settings](#), [Packet Filter](#), [Intrusion Detection](#), [URL Filter](#), [IM/P2P Blocking](#) and [Firewall Log](#).

## General Settings

You can choose not to enable Firewall and still able to access to URL Filter, Intrusion Detection and IM/P2P Blocking or enable the Firewall using preset filter rules and modify the port filter rules as required. The Packet Filter is used to filter packets based-on Applications (Port) or IP addresses.




Configuration

General Settings

Firewall Security

Security ☐ Enable ☒ Disable

Policy ☐ All blocked/User-defined  
☐ High security level  
☒ Medium security level  
☐ Low security level

( If some applications cannot work after enabling Firewall, please check the Packet Filter especially Port Filter rules. For example, adding (TCP:443,outbound allowed) will let HTTPS data go through Firewall.)

Block WAN Request ☐ Enable ☒ Disable



( Enable for preventing any ping test from Internet, such as hacker attack.)

SIP ALG ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

FTP ALG ☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Apply

There are four options when you enable the Firewall, they are:

-  **All blocked/User-defined:** no pre-defined port or address filter rules by default, meaning that all inbound (Internet to LAN) and outbound (LAN to Internet) packets will be blocked. Users have to add their own filter rules for further access to the Internet.
-  **High/Medium/Low security level:** the predefined port filter rules for High, Medium and Low security are displayed in Port Filters of Packet Filter.

Select either High, Medium or Low security level to enable the Firewall. The only difference between these three security levels is the preset port filter rules in the Packet Filter. Firewall functionality is the same for all levels; it is only the list of preset port filters that changes between each setting. For more detailed on level of preset port filter information, refer to Table 1: Predefined Port Filter.

If you choose of the preset security levels and add custom filters, this level of filter rules will be saved even and do not need to re-configure the rules again if you disable or switch to other firewall level.


The “Block WAN Request” is a stand-alone function and not relate to whether security enable or disable. Mostly it is for preventing any scan tools from WAN site by hacker.



Any remote user attempting to perform this action may result in blocking all accesses to configure and manage the device from the Internet.

## Packet Filter

This function is only available when the Firewall is enabled and one of these four security levels is chosen (All blocked, High, Medium and Low). The preset port filter rules in the Packet Filter must modify accordingly to the level of Firewall, which is selected. See Table1: Predefined Port Filter for more detail information.

Configuration


▼ Packet Filter

Parameters

Rule Name  << --Select-- ▼

IP Version IPv4 ▼

Time Schedule Always On ▼

Source IP Address(es) 0.0.0.0 Netmask 0.0.0.0

Destination IP Address(es) 0.0.0.0 Netmask 0.0.0.0

Type TCP ▼ Protocol Number

Source Port 0 - 65535

Destination Port 0 - 65535

Inbound Allow ▼

Outbound Allow ▼

Add Edit / Delete Reorder

Edit	Order	Rule Name	Time Schedule	Source IP / Netmask Destination IP / Netmask	Protocol	Source port(s) Destination port(s)	Inbound Outbound	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	↓	mei_http	Always On	0.0.0.0 / 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 / 0.0.0.0	TCP	0 ~ 65535 80 ~ 80	Block Allow	<input type="radio"/>

**Example:** Predefined Port Filters Rules

The predefined port filter rules for High, Medium and Low security levels are listed. See Table 1.

**Note: Firewall – All Blocked/User-defined, you must define and create the port filter rules yourself. No predefined rule is being preconfigured.**

Table 1: Predefined Port Filter

Application	Protocol	Port Number		Firewall - Low		Firewall - Medium		Firewall – High	
		Start	End	Inbound	Outbound	Inbound	Outbound	Inbound	Outbound
HTTP(80)	TCP(6)	80	80	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
DNS (53)	UDP(17)	53	53	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
DNS (53)	TCP(6)	53	53	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
FTP(21)	TCP(6)	21	21	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Telnet(23)	TCP(6)	23	23	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
SMTP(25)	TCP(6)	25	25	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
POP3(110)	TCP(6)	110	110	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
NEWS(NNTP) (Network News Transfer Protocol)	TCP(6)	119	119	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
RealAudio/ RealVideo (7070)	UDP(17)	7070	7070	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
PING	ICMP(1)	N/A	N/A	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
H.323(1720)	TCP(6)	1720	1720	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
T.120(1503)	TCP(6)	1503	1503	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
SSH(22)	TCP(6)	22	22	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
NTP /SNTP	UDP(17)	123	123	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
HTTP/HTTP Proxy (8080)	TCP(6)	8080	8080	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
HTTPS(443)	TCP(6)	443	443	NO	YES	NO	YES	N/A	N/A
ICQ (5190)	TCP(6)	5190	5190	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MSN (1863)	TCP(6)	1863	1863	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MSN (7001)	UDP(17)	7001	7001	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MSN VEDIO (9000)	TCP(6)	9000	9000	NO	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**N/A:** Not Applicable

## Packet Filter – Add Raw IP Filter

Go to “Type” drop-down menu, select “Use Protocol Number”.

Configuration

Packet Filter

Parameters

Rule Name: << --Select--

IP Version: IPv4

Time Schedule: Always On

Source IP Address(es): 0.0.0.0 Netmask: 0.0.0.0

Destination IP Address(es): 0.0.0.0 Netmask: 0.0.0.0

Type: Use Protocol Number Protocol Number:

Source Port: 0 - 65535

Destination Port: 0 - 65535

Inbound: Allow

Outbound: Allow

Add Edit/Delete Reorder

**Rule Name Helper:** Users-define description to identify this entry or choosing “Select” drop-down menu to select existing predefined rules.

**IP version:** select IPv4 or IPv6.

**Time Schedule:** It is self-defined time period. You may specify a time schedule for your prioritization policy. For setup and detail, refer to Time Schedule section

**Source IP Address(es) / Destination IP Address(es):** This is the Address-Filter used to allow or block traffic to/from particular IP address(es). Selecting the Subnet Mask of the IP address range you wish to allow/block the traffic to or from; set IP address and Subnet Mask to 0.0.0.0 to inactive the Address-Filter rule.

**Tip:** To block access, to/from a single IP address, enter that IP address as the Host IP Address and use a Host Subnet Mask of “255.255.255.255”.

**Type:** It is the packet protocol type used by the application, select TCP, UDP or both TCP/UDP.

**Protocol Number:** Insert the port number, i.e. GRE 47.

**Source Port:** This Port or Port Ranges defines the port allowed to be used by the Remote/WAN to connect to the application. Default is set from range 0 ~ 65535. It is recommended that this option be configured by an advanced user.

**Destination Port:** This is the Port or Port Ranges that defines the application.

**Inbound / Outbound:** Select Allow or Block the access to the Internet (“Outbound”) or from the Internet (“Inbound”).

Click the Add button to apply your changes.



**Example:** Configuring your firewall to allow a publicly accessible web server on your LAN

The predefined port filter rule for HTTP (TCP port 80) is the same no matter whether the firewall is set to a high, medium or low security level. To setup a web server located on the local network when the firewall is enabled, you have to configure the Port Filters setting for HTTP.

As you can see from the diagram below, when the firewall is enabled with one of the three presets (Low/Medium/High), inbound HTTP access is not allowed which means remote access through HTTP to your router is not allowed.

**Note:** *Inbound indicates accessing from Internet to LAN and Outbound is from LAN to the Internet.*

Configuration

Packet Filter

Parameters

Rule Name

<< --Select--

IP Version

IPv4

Time Schedule

Always On

Source IP Address(es)

0.0.0.0

Netmask

0.0.0.0

Destination IP Address(es)

0.0.0.0

Netmask

0.0.0.0

Type

TCP

Protocol Number

Source Port

0

-

65535

Destination Port

0

-

65535

Inbound

Allow

Outbound

Allow

Add

Edit / Delete

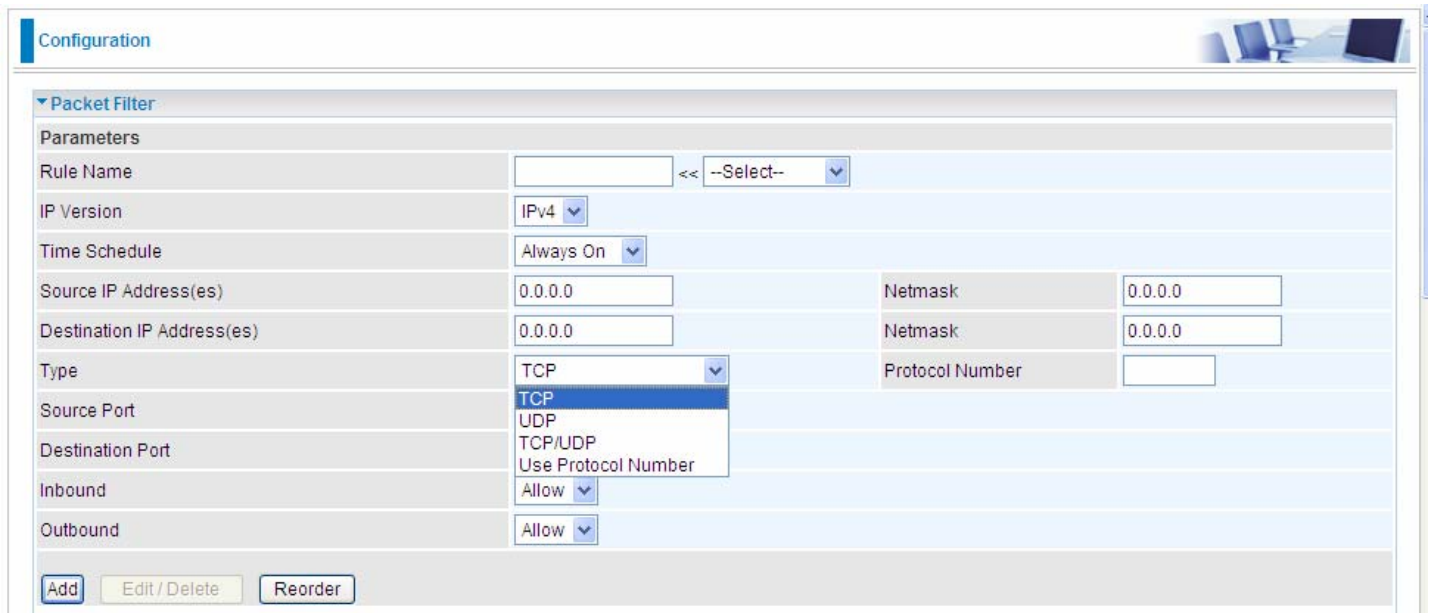
Reorder

Edit	Order	Rule Name	Time Schedule	Source IP / Netmask	Destination IP / Netmask	Protocol	Source port(s)	Destination port(s)	Inbound	Outbound	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	↓	mei_http	Always On	0.0.0.0 / 0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0 / 0.0.0.0	TCP	0 ~ 65535	80 ~ 80	Block	Allow	<input type="radio"/>



## Configuring Packet Filter:

1. Click Packet Filters. You will then be presented with the predefined port filter rules screen (in this case for the low security level), shown below:



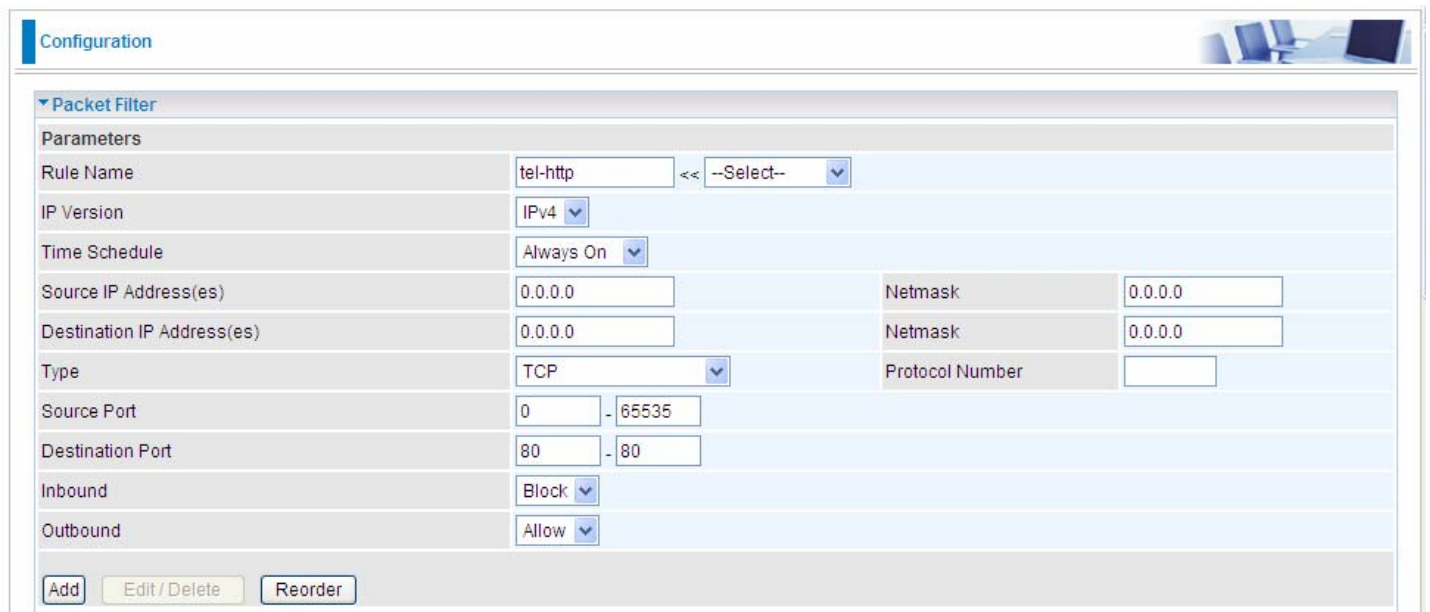
The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' window with the 'Packet Filter' tab selected. Under 'Parameters', the following fields are visible:

- Rule Name: << --Select-- >>
- IP Version: IPv4
- Time Schedule: Always On
- Source IP Address(es): 0.0.0.0
- Destination IP Address(es): 0.0.0.0
- Type: TCP (dropdown menu is open showing options: TCP, UDP, TCP/UDP, Use Protocol Number)
- Source Port: (empty)
- Destination Port: (empty)
- Inbound: Allow
- Outbound: Allow

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Add', 'Edit / Delete', and 'Reorder'.

**Note:** You may click *Edit* the predefined rule instead of *Delete* it. This is an example to show to how you add a filter on your own.

2. Click on the delete radio button on the right column of the HTTP rule you wish to delete. Then click the Edit/Delete button to delete HTTP rule.



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' window with the 'Packet Filter' tab selected. Under 'Parameters', the following fields are visible:

- Rule Name: tel-http
- IP Version: IPv4
- Time Schedule: Always On
- Source IP Address(es): 0.0.0.0
- Destination IP Address(es): 0.0.0.0
- Type: TCP
- Source Port: 0 - 65535
- Destination Port: 80 - 80
- Inbound: Block
- Outbound: Allow

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Add', 'Edit / Delete', and 'Reorder'.

3. Input the Rule Name, Time Schedule, Source/Destination IP, Type, Source/Destination Port, Inbound and Outbound.

## Example:

Application: Cindy\_HTTP

Time Schedule: Always On

Source / Destination IP Address(es): 0.0.0.0 (I do not wish to active the address-filter, instead I use the port-filter)

Type: TCP (Please refer to Table1: Predefined Port Filter)

Source Port: 0-65535 (I allow all ports to connect with the application))

Redirect Port: 80-80 (This is Port defined for HTTP)

Inbound / Outbound: Allow

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' window with the 'Packet Filter' tab selected. The 'Parameters' section contains the following fields:

- Rule Name: Cindy-http
- IP Version: IPv4
- Time Schedule: Always On
- Source IP Address(es): 0.0.0.0
- Destination IP Address(es): 0.0.0.0
- Type: TCP
- Source Port: 0 - 65535
- Destination Port: 80 - 80
- Inbound: Allow
- Outbound: Allow

Buttons at the bottom: Add, Edit / Delete, Reorder.

1. The new port filter rule for HTTP is shown below:

<input type="radio"/>	Cindy_HTTP	Always On	0.0.0.0 / 0.0.0.0	TCP	0 ~ 65535	Allow	<input type="radio"/>
			0.0.0.0 / 0.0.0.0		80 ~ 80	Allow	

2. Configure your Virtual Server ("port forwarding") settings so that incoming HTTP requests on port 80 will be forwarded to the PC running your web server:



For how to configure the HTTP in Virtual Server, please refer to the Add Virtual Server sub-section under the Virtual Server section for detail.



## ▼ Port Forwarding

## Virtual Server Entry

Application	<input type="text"/>	<< --Select--	▼						
Protocol	tcp	▼	Time Schedule	Always On	▼				
External Port	from	0	to	0	Redirect Port	from	0	to	0
Internal IP Address	<input type="text"/>	<< --Select--	▼						

Edit	Application	Time Schedule	Protocol	External Port	Redirect Port	IP Address	Interface	Delete
------	-------------	---------------	----------	---------------	---------------	------------	-----------	--------

# Intrusion Detection

Configuration

▼ Intrusion Detection

Parameters

Intrusion Detection	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
Victim Protection Block Duration	<input type="text" value="600"/> seconds
Scan Attack Block Duration	<input type="text" value="86400"/> seconds
DOS Attack Block Duration	<input type="text" value="1800"/> seconds
Maximum TCP Open Handshaking Count	<input type="text" value="100"/> per second
Maximum Ping Count	<input type="text" value="15"/> per second
Maximum ICMP Count	<input type="text" value="100"/> per second

Apply

Clear Blacklist




Blacklist

The router's Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is used to detect hacker attacks and intrusion attempts from the Internet. If the IDS function of the firewall is enabled, inbound packets are filtered and blocked depending on whether they are detected as possible hacker attacks, intrusion attempts or other connections that the router determines to be suspicious.

**Blacklist:** If the router detects a possible attack, the source IP or destination IP address will be added to the Blacklist. Any further attempts using this IP address will be blocked for the time period specified as the Block Duration. The default setting for this function is false (disabled). Some attack types are denied immediately without using the Blacklist function, such as Land attack and Echo/CharGen scan.

**Intrusion Detection:** If enabled, IDS will block Smurf attack attempts. Default is false.

## Block Duration:

-  **Victim Protection Block Duration:** This is the duration for blocking *Smurf* attacks. Default value is 600 seconds.
-  **Scan Attack Block Duration:** This is the duration for blocking hosts that attempt a possible Scan attack. Scan attack types include *X'mas scan*, *IMAP SYN/FIN scan* and similar attempts. Default value is 86400 seconds.
-  **DoS Attack Block Duration:** This is the duration for blocking hosts that attempt a possible Denial of Service (DoS) attack. Possible DoS attacks this attempts to block include *Ascend Kill* and *WinNuke*. Default value is 1800 seconds.

**Max TCP Open Handshaking Count:** This is a threshold value to decide whether a *SYN Flood* attempt is occurring or not. Default value is 100 TCP SYN per seconds.

**Max PING Count:** This is a threshold value to decide whether an *ICMP Echo Storm* is occurring or not. Default value is 15 ICMP Echo Requests (PING) per second.

**Clear Blacklist:** Clear the current blacklist.

**Blacklist:** Show the blacklist information.

102

**Max ICMP Count:** This is a threshold to decide whether an *ICMP flood* is occurring or not. Default value is 100 ICMP packets per seconds except ICMP Echo Requests (PING).

For SYN Flood, ICMP Echo Storm and ICMP flood, IDS will just warn the user in the Event Log. It cannot protect against such attacks.

**Table 2: Hacker attack types recognized by the IDS**

Intrusion Name	Detect Parameter	Blacklist	Type of Block Duration	Drop Packet	Show Log
<b>Ascend Kill</b>	Ascend Kill data	Src IP	DoS	Yes	Yes
<b>WinNuke</b>	TCP Port 135, 137~139, Flag: URG	Src IP	DoS	Yes	Yes
<b>Smurf</b>	ICMP type 8 Des IP is broadcast	Dst IP	Victim Protection	Yes	Yes
<b>Land attack</b>	SrcIP = DstIP			Yes	Yes
<b>Echo/CharGen Scan</b>	UDP Echo Port and CharGen Port			Yes	Yes
<b>Echo Scan</b>	UDP Dst Port = Echo(7)	Src IP	Scan	Yes	Yes
<b>CharGen Scan</b>	UDP Dst Port = CharGen(19)	Src IP	Scan	Yes	Yes
<b>X'mas Tree Scan</b>	TCP Flag: X'mas	Src IP	Scan	Yes	Yes
<b>IMAP SYN/FIN Scan</b>	TCP Flag: SYN/ FIN DstPort: IMAP(143) SrcPort: 0 or 65535	Src IP	Scan	Yes	Yes
<b>SYN/FIN/RST/ACK Scan</b>	TCP, No Existing session And Scan Hosts more than five.	Src IP	Scan	Yes	Yes
<b>Net Bus Scan</b>	TCP No Existing session DstPort = Net Bus 12345,12346, 3456	SrcIP	Scan	Yes	Yes
<b>Back Orifice Scan</b>	UDP, DstPort = Orifice Port (31337)	SrcIP	Scan	Yes	Yes
<b>SYN Flood</b>	Max TCP Open Handshaking Count (Default 100 c/sec)				Yes
<b>ICMP Flood</b>	Max ICMP Count (Default 100 c/ sec)				Yes
<b>ICMP Echo</b>	Max PING Count (Default 15 c/sec)				Yes

**Src IP:** Source IP

**Src Port:** Source Port

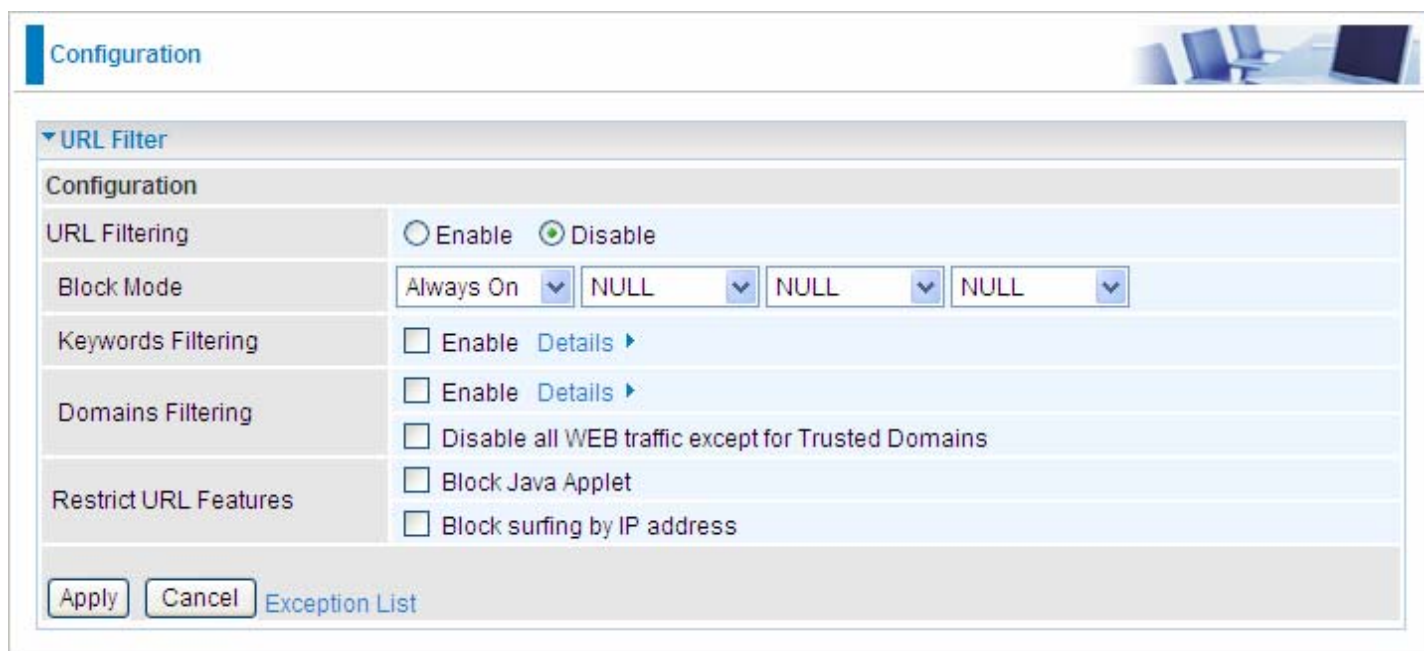
**Dst Port:** Destination Port

**Dst IP:** Destination IP



## URL Filter

URL (Uniform Resource Locator – e.g. an address in the form of <http://www.abcde.com> or <http://www.example.com>) filter rules allow you to prevent users on your network from accessing particular websites by their URL. There are no pre-defined URL filter rules; you can add filter rules to meet your requirements.



**Configuration**

**URL Filter**

**Configuration**

URL Filtering ☐ Enable ☒ Disable

Block Mode Always On NULL NULL NULL NULL

Keywords Filtering ☐ Enable Details

Domains Filtering ☐ Enable Details




☐ Disable all WEB traffic except for Trusted Domains

Restrict URL Features ☐ Block Java Applet ☐ Block surfing by IP address

Apply Cancel Exception List


**Enable/Disable:** To enable or disable URL Filter feature.

**Block Mode:** It can support up to 4 timeslots.

-  **Disabled:** No action will be performed by the Block Mode.
-  **Always On:** Action is enabled. URL filter rules will be monitoring and checking all hours of the day.
-  **TimeSlot1 ~ TimeSlot16:** It is self-defined time period. You may specify the time period to check the URL filter rules, i.e. during working hours. For setup and detail, refer to **Time Schedule** section.

**Keywords Filtering:** Allows blocking by specific keywords within a particular URL rather than having to specify a complete URL (e.g. to block any image called “advertisement.gif”). When enabled, your specified keywords list will be checked to see if any keywords are present in URLs accessed to determine if the connection attempt should be blocked. Please note that the URL filter blocks web browser (HTTP) connection attempts using port 80 only.

For example, if the URL is <http://www.abc.com/abcde.html>, it will be dropped as the keyword “abcde” occurs in the URL.

Configuration


Keywords Filtering

Create

Keyword

Add Delete


Block WEB URLs which contain these keywords

Name	Keyword	Delete
Return ▶		

**Domains Filtering:** This function checks the whole URL not the IP address, in URLs accessed against your list of domains to block or allow. If it is matched, the URL request will be sent (Trusted) or dropped (Forbidden). For this function to be activated, both check-boxes must be checked. Here is the checking procedure:

1. Check the domain in the URL to determine if it is in the trusted list. If yes, the connection attempt is sent to the remote web server.
2. If not, check if it is listed in the forbidden list. If yes, then the connection attempt will be dropped.
3. If the packet does not match either of the above two items, it is sent to the remote web server.
4. Please be note that the completed URL, “www” + domain name shall be specified. For example to block traffic to [www.google.com.au](http://www.google.com.au), enter “[www.google](http://www.google.com)” or “[www.google.com](http://www.google.com)”

In the example below, the URL request for [www.abc.com](http://www.abc.com) will be sent to the remote web server because it is listed in the trusted list, whilst the URL request for [www.google](http://www.google.com) or [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) will be dropped, because [www.google](http://www.google.com) is in the forbidden list.

Configuration


Domains Filtering

Domain Name

Domain Name

Type
Forbidden Domain ▼

Add Delete

Trusted Domain

Name	Domain	Delete
item1	www.abc	<input type="radio"/>

Forbidden Domain



Name	Domain	Delete
item0	www.google	<input type="radio"/>

Return ▶

### Example:

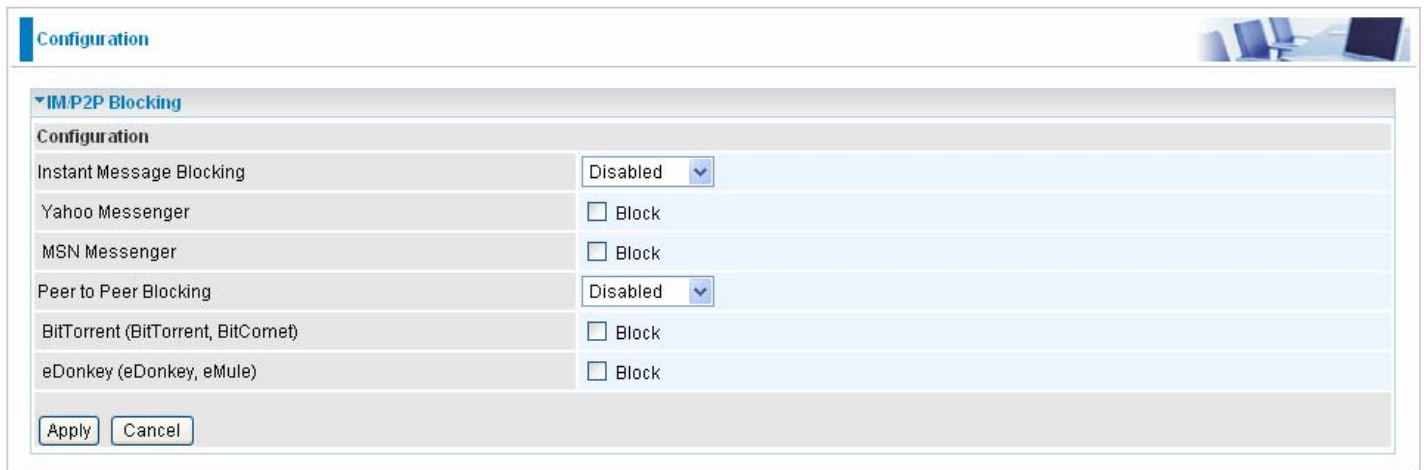
Andy wishes to disable all WEB traffic except for ones listed in the trusted domain, which would prevent Bobby from accessing other web sites. Andy selects both functions in the Domain Filtering and thinks that it will stop Bobby. But Bobby knows this function, Domain Filtering, ONLY disables all WEB traffic except for Trusted Domain, BUT not its IP address. If this is the situation, Block surfing by IP address function can be handy and helpful to Andy. Now, Andy can prevent Bobby from accessing other sites.

**Restrict URL Features:** This function enhances the restriction to your URL rules.

-  **Block Java Applet:** This function can block Web content that includes the Java Applet. It is to prevent someone who wants to damage your system via standard HTTP protocol.
-  **Block surfing by IP address:** Preventing someone who uses the IP address as URL for skip- ping Domains Filtering function. Activates only and if Domain Filtering enabled.

## IM / P2P Blocking

IM, short for Instant Message, is required to use client program software that allows users to communicate, in exchanging text message, with other IM users in real time over the Internet. A P2P application, known as Peer-to-peer, is group of computer users who share file to specific groups of people across the Internet. Both Instant Message and Peer-to-peer applications make communication faster and easier but your network can become increasingly insecure at the same time. IM and P2P blocking helps users to restrict LAN PCs to access to the commonly used IM, Yahoo and MSN, and P2P, BitTorrent and eDonkey, applications over the Internet.



The screenshot shows a 'Configuration' window with a tab titled 'IM/P2P Blocking'. Under the 'Configuration' section, there are several settings:

Configuration	
Instant Message Blocking	Disabled ▼
Yahoo Messenger	<input type="checkbox"/> Block
MSN Messenger	<input type="checkbox"/> Block
Peer to Peer Blocking	Disabled ▼
BitTorrent (BitTorrent, BitComet)	<input type="checkbox"/> Block
eDonkey (eDonkey, eMule)	<input type="checkbox"/> Block

At the bottom of the window are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons.

**Instant Message Blocking:** The default is set to Disabled.

- **Disabled:** Instant Message blocking is not triggered. No action will be performed.

- **Always On:** Action is enabled.

- **TimeSlot1 ~ TimeSlot16:** This is the self-defined time period. You may specify the time period to trigger the blocking, i.e. during working hours. For setup and detail, refer to **Time Schedule** section.

**Yahoo/MSN Messenger:** Check the box to block either or both Yahoo or/and MSN Messenger. To be sure you enabled the *Instant Message Blocking* first.

- **Peer to Peer Blocking:** The default is set to Disabled.

- **Disabled:** Instant Message blocking is not triggered. No action will be performed.

- **Always On:** Action is enabled.

**TimeSlot1 ~ TimeSlot16:** This is the self-defined time period. You may specify the time period to trigger the blocking, i.e. during working hours. For setup and detail, refer to Time Schedule section.

**BitTorrent / eDonkey:** Check the box to block either or both Bit Torrent or/and eDonkey. To be sure you enabled the Peer to Peer Blocking first.

# Firewall Log

Configuration

Firewall Log

Event will be shown in the Status - Event Log

Filtering Log	<input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable
Intrusion Log	<input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable
URL Blocking Log	<input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable

Apply

Firewall Log display log information of any unexpected action with your firewall settings.

Check the Enable box to activate the logs.

Log information can be seen in the Status – Event Log after enabling.

# VPN - Virtual Private Networks

Virtual Private Networks is ways to establish secured communication tunnels to an organization's network via the Internet. Your router supports three main types of VPN (Virtual Private Network): **PPTP**, **IPSec** and **L2TP**.

## PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)

There are two types of PPTP VPN supported; Remote Access and LAN-to-LAN (please refer below for more information). Click Configuration/VPN/PPTP.

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test	remoteaccess	dialout	<input type="radio"/>

**Name:** A given name for the connection.

**Active:** This function activates or deactivates the PPTP connection. Check Active checkbox if you want the protocol of tunnel to be activated and vice versa.

**Note:** When the Active checkbox is checked, the function of Edit and Delete will not be available.

**Connection Type:** It informs your PPTP tunnel connection condition.

**Type:** This refers to your router operates as a client or a server, Dialout or Dialin respectively.

## PPTP Connection - Remote Access

Configuration

▼PPTP

Parameters

Name

Connection Type

Remote Access ▼

Type

Dial out ▼

Server IP Address(or Domain Name)

Username

Password

Auth. Type

Chap(Auto) ▼

Data Encryption

Auto ▼

Key Length

Auto ▼

Mode

stateful ▼

Active as default route

☐ Enable

Add

Edit / Delete

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Test	remoteaccess	dialout	<input type="radio"/>

**Name:** A given name for the connection (e.g. "connection to office").

**Connection Type:** Remote Access or LAN to LAN.

**Type:** Check Dial Out if you want your router to operate as a client (connecting to a remote VPNserver, e.g. your office server), check Dial In operates as a VPN server.

When configuring your router as a Client, enter the remote Server IP Address (or Domain Name)

you wish to connect to.

When configuring your router as a server, enter the Private IP Address assigned to the Dial in User.

**Sever IP Address(or Domain Name):**Enter the Server IP Adress or Domain Name.

**Username:** If you are a Dial-Out user (client), enter the username provided by your Host. If you are a Dial-In user (server), enter your own username.

**Password:** If you are a Dial-Out user (client), enter the password provided by your Host. If you are a Dial-In user (server), enter your own password.

**Authentication Type:** Default is Auto if you want the router to determine the authentication type to use, or else manually specify CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) or PAP (Password Authentication Protocol) if you know which type the server is using (when acting as a client), or else the authentication type you want clients connecting to you to use (when acting as a server). When using PAP, the password is sent unencrypted, whilst CHAP encrypts the password before sending, and also allows for challenges at different periods to ensure that an intruder has not replaced the client.

**Data Encryption:** Data sent over the VPN connection can be encrypted by an MPPE algorithm. Default is Auto, so that this setting is negotiated when establishing a connection, or else you can manually Enable or Disable encryption.

**Key Length:** The data can be encrypted by MPPE algorithm with 40 bits or 128 bits. Default is Auto, it is negotiated when establishing a connection. 128 bit keys provide stronger encryption than 40 bit keys.

**Mode:** You may select Stateful or Stateless mode. The key will be changed every 256 packets when you select Stateful mode. If you select Stateless mode, the key will be changed in each packet.

**Active as default route:** Commonly used by the Dial-out connection which all packets will route through the VPN tunnel to the Internet; therefore, active the function may degrade the Internet performance.

**Active:** This function activates or deactivates the PPTP connection. Check Active checkbox if you want the protocol of tunnel to be activated and vice versa.

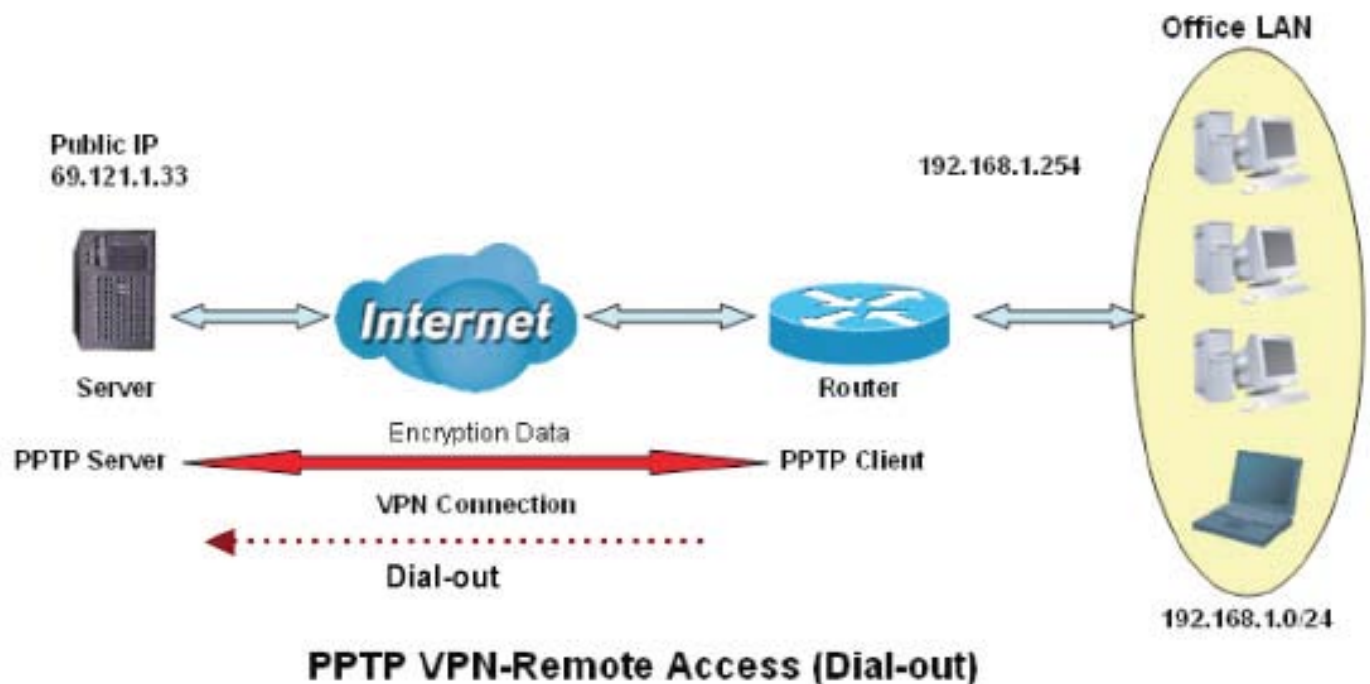
**Note:** *When the Active checkbox is checked, the function of Edit and Delete will not be available.*

Click Edit/Delete button to save your changes.



### Example: Configuring a Remote Access PPTP VPN Dial-out Connection

A company's office establishes a PPTP VPN connection with a file server located at a separate location. The router is installed in the office, connected to a couple of PCs and Servers.



## Configuring the PPTP VPN in the Office

Click Configuration/VPN/PPTP. Choose Remote Access from Connect Type drop-down menu. You can either input the IP address (69.1.121.33 in this case) or hostname to reach the server.

**Configuration**

**PPTP**

**Parameters**

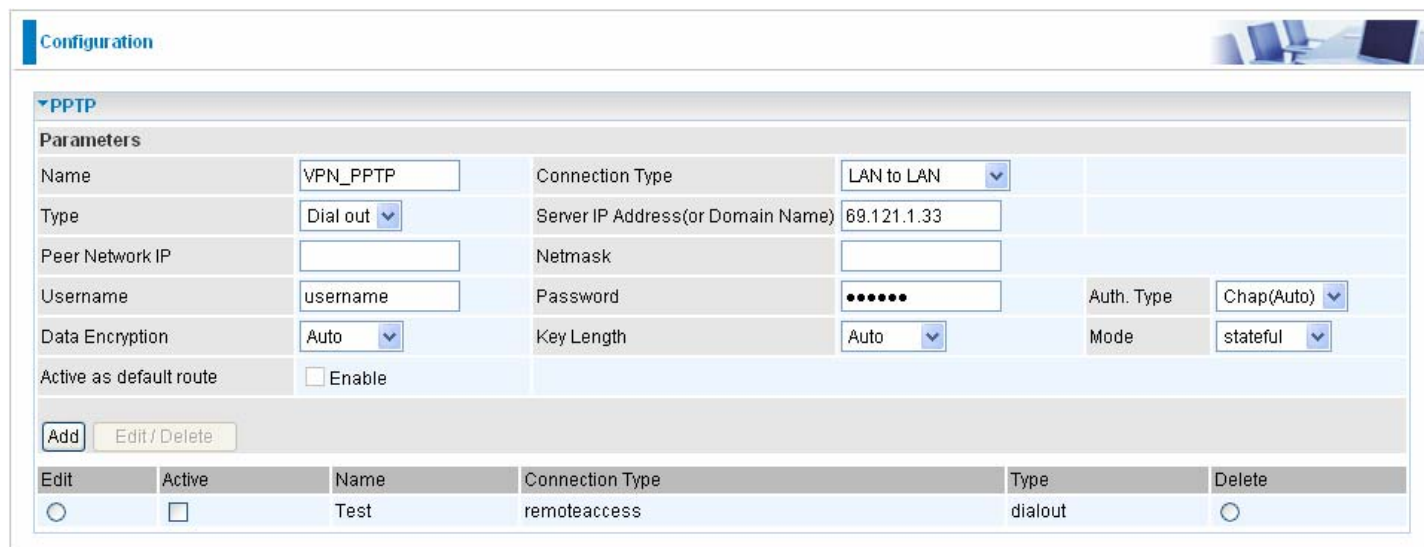
Name	VPN_PPTP	Connection Type	Remote Access
Type	Dial out	Server IP Address(or Domain Name)	69.121.1.33
Username	username	Password	•••••
Data Encryption	Auto	Key Length	Auto
Active as default route	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Auth. Type	Chap(Auto)
		Mode	stateful

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Test	remoteaccess	dialout	<input type="radio"/>

Function		Description
Name	VPN_PPTP	Given name of PPTP connection
Connection Type	Remote Access	Select Remote Access from the Connection Type drop-down menu
Type	Dial out	Select Dial out from the Type drop-down menu
IP Address (or Domain name)	69.121.1.33	An Dialed server IP
Username	Username	A given username & password
Password	123456	
Auth.Type	Chap(Auto)	
Data Encryption	Auto	
Key Length	Auto	
Mode	stateful	Keep as default value in most of the cases, PPTP server & client will determine the value automatically. Refer to manual for details if you want to change the setting.

## PPTP Connection - LAN to LAN

Click Configuration/VPN/PPTP. Choose LAN to LAN from Connect Type drop-down menu.



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page for PPTP. The 'Parameters' section includes fields for Name (VPN\_PPTP), Connection Type (LAN to LAN), Type (Dial out), Server IP Address (69.121.1.33), Peer Network IP, Netmask, Username (username), Password (masked), Auth. Type (Chap(Auto)), Data Encryption (Auto), Key Length (Auto), Mode (stateful), and Active as default route (unchecked). Below the parameters are 'Add' and 'Edit / Delete' buttons. A table at the bottom lists existing connections:

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Test	remoteaccess	dialout	<input type="radio"/>

**Name:** A given name for the connection (e.g. "connection to office").

**Connection Type:** Remote Access or LAN to LAN.

**Type:** Check Dial Out if you want your router to operate as a client (connecting to a remote VPNserver, e.g. your office server), check Dial In operates as a VPN server.

When configuring your router as a Client, enter the remote Server IP Address (or Domain Name) you wish to connect to.

When configuring your router as a server, enter the Private IP Address assigned to the Dial in User.

**Peer Network IP:** Enter Peer network IP address.

**Netmask:** Enter the subnet mask of peer network based on the Peer Network IP setting.

**Username:** If you are a Dial-Out user (client), enter the username provided by your Host. If you are a Dial-In user (server), enter your own username.

**Password:** If you are a Dial-Out user (client), enter the password provided by your Host. If you are a Dial-In user (server), enter your own password.

**Authentication Type:** Default is Auto if you want the router to determine the authentication type to use, or else manually specify CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) or PAP (Password Authentication Protocol) if you know which type the server is using (when acting as a client), or else the authentication type you want clients connecting to you to use (when acting as a server). When using PAP, the password is sent unencrypted, whilst CHAP encrypts the password before sending, and also allows for challenges at different periods to ensure that an intruder has not replaced the client.

**Data Encryption:** Data sent over the VPN connection can be encrypted by an MPPE algorithm. Default is Auto, so that this setting is negotiated when establishing a connection, or else you can manually Enable or Disable encryption.

**Key Length:** The data can be encrypted by MPPE algorithm with 40 bits or 128 bits. Default is Auto, it is negotiated when establishing a connection. 128 bit keys provide stronger encryption than 40 bit keys.

**Mode:** You may select Stateful or Stateless mode. The key will be changed every 256 packets when you select Stateful mode. If you select Stateless mode, the key will be changed in each packet.

**Active as default route:** Commonly used by the Dial-out connection which all packets will route through the VPN tunnel to the Internet; therefore, active the function may degrade the Internet performance.

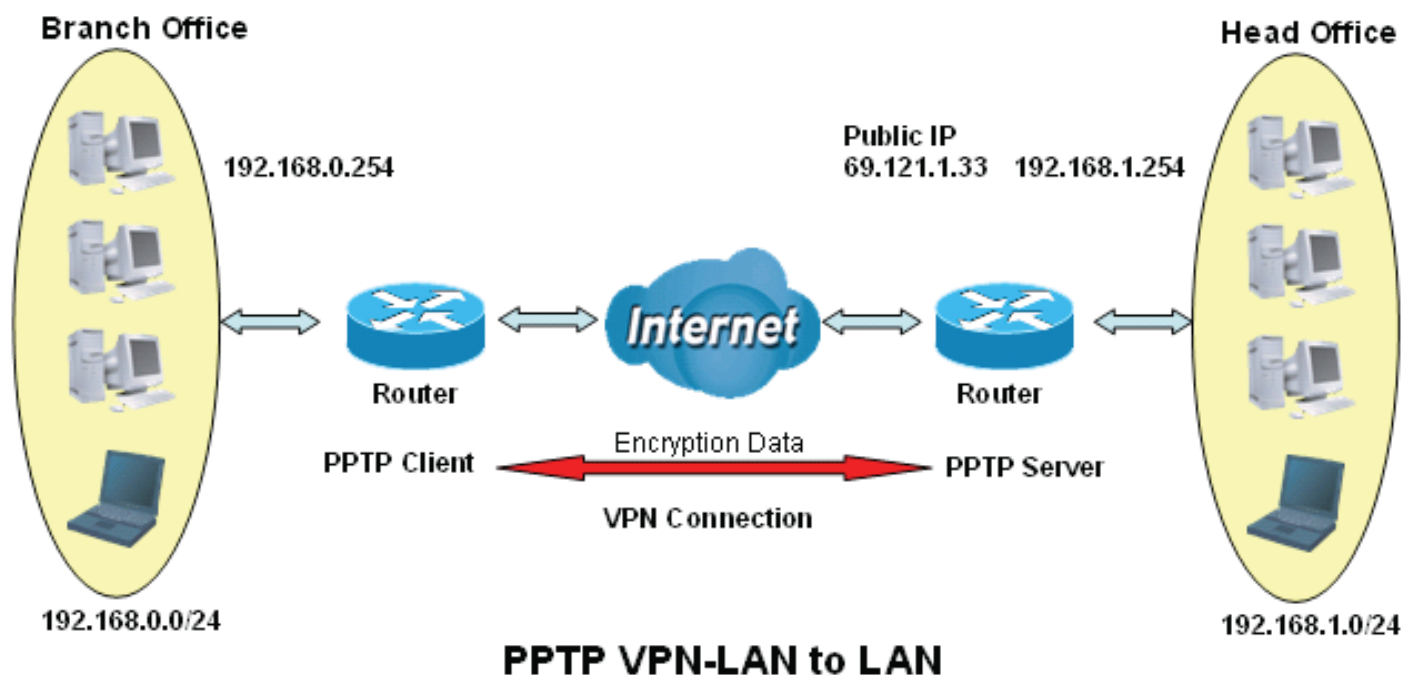
**Active:** This function activates or deactivates the PPTP connection. Check Active checkbox if you want the protocol of tunnel to be activated and vice versa.

***Note: When the Active checkbox is checked, the function of Edit and Delete will not be available.***

Click Edit/Delete button to save your changes.

### Example: Configuring a Remote Access PPTP VPN Dial-out Connection

The branch office establishes a PPTP VPN tunnel with head office to connect two private networks over the Internet. The routers are installed in the head office and branch offices accordingly.




Both office LAN networks must be in different subnet with the LAN-LAN application.

**Attention**

## Configuring the PPTP VPN in the Head Office

The IP address 192.168.1.201 will be assigned to the router located in the branch office. Please make sure this IP is not used in the head office LAN.

Configuration


PPTP

Parameters

Name	HeadOffice	Connection Type	LAN to LAN	
Type	Dial in	Private IP Address Assigned to Dialin user	192.168.1.200	
Peer Network IP	192.168.0.0	Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Username	username	Password	•••••	Auth. Type: Chap(Auto)
Data Encryption	Auto	Key Length	Auto	Mode: stateful
Active as default route	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable			

Add
Edit / Delete

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Test	remoteaccess	dialout	<input type="radio"/>

Function		Description
Name	HeadOffice	Given name of PPTP connection
Connection Type	LAN to LAN	Select LAN to LAN from the Connection Type drop-down menu
Type	Dial in	Select Dial in from the Type drop-down menu
IP Address	192.168.1.200	IP address assigned to branch office network.
Peer Network IP	192.168.0.0	Branch office network
Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Username	Username	A given username & password to authenticate branch office network.
Password	123456	
Auth.Type	Chap(Auto)	Keep as default value in most of the cases, PPTP server & client will determine the value automatically. Refer to manual for details if you want to change the setting.
Data Encryption	Auto	
Key Length	Auto	
Mode	stateful	

## Configuring the PPTP VPN in the Head Office

The IP address 69.1.121.30 is the Public IP address of the router located in head office. If you registered the DDNS (please refer to the DDNS section of this manual), you can also use the domain name instead of the IP address to reach the router.

Configuration

▼ PPTP

Parameters

Name	BranchOffice	Connection Type	LAN to LAN	
Type	Dial out	Server IP Address(or Domain Name)	69.121.1.33	
Peer Network IP	192.168.1.0	Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Username	username	Password	•••••	Auth. Type Chap(Auto)
Data Encryption	Auto	Key Length	Auto	Mode stateful
Active as default route	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable			

Add
Edit / Delete

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
------	--------	------	-----------------	------	--------

Function		Description
Name	BranchOffice	Given name of PPTP connection
Connection Type	LAN to LAN	Select LAN to LAN from the Connection Type drop-down menu
Type	Dial out	Select Dial out from the Type drop-down menu
IP Address (or Domain Name)	69.121.1.33	IP address assigned to branch office network.
Peer Network IP	192.168.1.0	Head office network
Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Username	Username	A given username & password to authenticate branch office network.
Password	123456	
Auth.Type	Chap(Auto)	Keep as default value in most of the cases, PPTP server & client will determine the value automatically. Refer to manual for details if you want to change the setting.
Data Encryption	Auto	
Key Length	Auto	
Mode	stateful	



# IPSec (IP Security Protocol)

Configuration

▼IPSec

Parameters

Name	<input type="text"/>				
Local Network	Single Address ▼	IP Address	<input type="text"/>		
Remote Secure Gateway IP	<input type="text"/>				
Remote Network	Single Address ▼	IP Address	<input type="text"/>		
IKE Mode	Main ▼	Pre-shared Key	<input type="text"/>		
Local ID Type	Default ▼	IDContent	<input type="text"/>		
Remote ID Type	Default ▼	IDContent	<input type="text"/>		
Hash Function	MD5 ▼	Encryption	3DES ▼	DH Group	MODP1024 (DH2) ▼
IPSec Proposal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESP	Authentication	MD5 ▼	Encryption	3DES ▼
	<input type="checkbox"/> AH	Authentication	MD5 ▼		
Perfect Forward Secrecy	MODP1024 (DH2) ▼				
Phase 1 (IKE)SA Lifetime	480	Phase 2 (IPSec)	60	min(s)	
PING for keepalive	None ▼	PING to the IP (0.0.0.0:NEVER)	0.0.0.0	Interval	10 seconds *
Disconnection Time after no traffic	180 seconds (180 at least)				
Reconnection Time	3 min(s) (3 at least)				

Note \*: (0-3600, 0 means NEVER)

Add

Edit / Delete

VPN Tunnels

Edit	Active	Name	Local Subnet	Remote Subnet	Remote Gateway	IPSec Proposal	Delete
------	--------	------	--------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Active:** This function activates or deactivates the IPSec connection. Check Active checkbox if you want the protocol of tunnel to be activated and vice versa.

**Note:** When the Active checkbox is checked, the function of Edit and Delete will not be available.

**Name:** This is a given name of the connection.

**Local Subnet:** Displays IP address and subnet of the local network.

**Remote Subnet:** Displays IP address and subnet of the remote network.

**Remote Gateway:** This is the IP address or Domain Name of the remote VPN device that is connected and established a VPN tunnel.

**IPSec Proposal:** This is selected IPSec security method.



## IPSec VPN Connection

Configuration

IPSec

Parameters

Name

Local Network

Single Address

IP Address

Remote Secure Gateway IP

Remote Network

Single Address

IP Address

IKE Mode

Main

Pre-shared Key

Local ID Type

Default

IDContent

Remote ID Type

Default

IDContent

Hash Function

MD5

Encryption

3DES

DH Group

MODP1024 (DH2)

IPSec Proposal

☒ ESP

☐ AH

Authentication

MD5

Encryption

3DES

Perfect Forward Secrecy

MODP1024 (DH2)

Phase 1 (IKE)SA Lifetime

480

min(s)

Phase 2 (IPSec)

60

min(s)

PING for keepalive

None

PING to the IP (0.0.0.0:NEVER)

0.0.0.0

Interval

10

seconds \*

Disconnection Time after no traffic

180

seconds (180 at least)

Reconnection Time

3

min(s) (3 at least)

Note \*: (0-3600, 0 means NEVER)

Add

Edit/Delete

VPN Tunnels

Edit	Active	Name	Local Subnet	Remote Subnet	Remote Gateway	IPSec Proposal	Delete
------	--------	------	--------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Name:** A given name for the connection (e.g. “connection to office”).

**Local Network:** Set the IP address, subnet or address range of the local network.

- Single Address:** The IP address of the local host.
- Subnet:** The subnet of the local network. For example, IP: 192.168.1.0 with netmask 255.255.255.0 specifies one class C subnet starting from 192.168.1.1 (i.e. 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.254).
- IP Range:** The IP address range of the local network. For example, IP: 192.168.1.1, end IP: 192.168.1.10.

**Remote Secure Gateway Address (or Domain Name):** The IP address or hostname of the remote VPN device that is connected and establishes a VPN tunnel.

**Remote Network:** Set the IP address, subnet or address range of the remote network.

**IKE (Internet key Exchange) Mode:** Select IKE mode to Main mode or Aggressive mode. This IKE provides secured key generation and key management.

**Pre-shared Key:** This is for the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol, a string from 4 to 128 characters. Both sides should use the same key. IKE is used to establish a shared security policy and authenticated keys for services (such as IPSec) that require a key. Before any IPSec traffic can be passed, each router must be able to verify the identity of its peer. This can be done by manually entering the pre-shared key into both sides (router or hosts).

#### Local ID:

-  **Content:** Input ID's information, like domain name [www.ipsectest.com](http://www.ipsectest.com).

#### Remote ID:

-  **Identifier:** Input remote ID's information, like domain name [www.ipsectest.com](http://www.ipsectest.com)

**Hash Function:** It is a Message Digest algorithm which converts any length of a message into a unique set of bits. It is widely used MD5 (Message Digest) and SHA-1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) algorithms. SHA1 is more resistant to brute-force attacks than MD5, however it is slower.


-  **MD5:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 128-bit hash.

-  **SHA1:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 160-bit hash

**Encryption:** Select the encryption method from the pull-down menu. There are several options, DES, 3DES and AES (128, 192 and 256). 3DES and AES are more powerful but increase latency.

-  **DES:** Stands for Data Encryption Standard, it uses 56 bits as an encryption method.

-  **3DES:** Stands for Triple Data Encryption Standard, it uses 168 (56\*3) bits as an encryption method.

-  **AES:** Stands for Advanced Encryption Standards, you can use 128, 192 or 256 bits as encryption method.

**Diffie-Hellman Group:** It is a public-key cryptography protocol that allows two parties to establish a shared secret over an unsecured communication channel (i.e. over the Internet). There are three modes, MODP 768-bit, MODP 1024-bit and MODP 1536-bit. MODP stands for Modular Exponentiation Groups.

**IPSec Proposal:** Select the IPSec security method. There are two methods of checking the authentication information, AH (authentication header) and ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload). Use ESP for greater security so that data will be encrypted and authenticated. Using AH data will be authenticated but not encrypted.

**Authentication:** Authentication establishes the integrity of the datagram and ensures it is not tampered with in transmit. There are three options, Message Digest 5 (MD5), Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA1) or NONE. SHA1 is more resistant to brute-force attacks than MD5, however it is slower.

-  **MD5:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 128-bit hash.

-  **SHA1:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 160-bit hash

**Encryption:** Select the encryption method from the pull-down menu. There are several options, DES, 3DES, AES (128, 192 and 256) and NULL. NULL means it is a tunnel only with no encryption. 3DES and AES are more powerful but increase latency.

- 🌐 **DES:** Stands for Data Encryption Standard, it uses 56 bits as an encryption method.
- 🌐 **3DES:** Stands for Triple Data Encryption Standard, it uses 168 (56\*3) bits as an encryption method.
- 🌐 **AES:** Stands for Advanced Encryption Standards, you can use 128, 192 or 256 bits as encryption method.

**Perfect Forward Secrecy:** Choose whether to enable PFS using Diffie-Hellman public-key cryptography to change encryption keys during the second phase of VPN negotiation. This function cryptography protocol that allows two parties to establish a shared secret over an unsecured communication channel (i.e. over the Internet). There are three modes, MODP 768-bit, MODP 1024-bit and MODP 1536-bit. MODP stands for Modular Exponentiation Groups.

**SA Lifetime:** Specify the number of minutes that a Security Association (SA) will stay active before new encryption and authentication key will be exchanged. There are two kinds of SAs, IKE and IPSec. IKE negotiates and establishes SA on behalf of IPSec, an IKE SA is used by IKE.

- 🌐 **Phase 1 (IKE):** To issue an initial connection request for a new VPN tunnel. The range can be from 5 to 15,000 minutes, and the default is 480 minutes.
- 🌐 **Phase 2 (IPSec):** To negotiate and establish secure authentication. The range can be from 5 to 15,000 minutes, and the default is 60 minutes.

A short SA time increases security by forcing the two parties to update the keys. However, every time the VPN tunnel re-negotiates, access through the tunnel will be temporarily disconnected.

#### PING for Keep Alive:

- 🌐 **None:** The default setting is None. To this mode, it will not detect the remote IPSec peer has been lost or not. It only follows the policy of Disconnection time after no traffic, which the remote IPSec will be disconnected after the time you set in this function.
- 🌐 **PING:** This mode will detect the remote IPSec peer has lost or not by pinging specify IP address.
- 🌐 **DPD:** Dead peer detection (DPD) is a keeping alive mechanism that enables the router to be detected lively when the connection between the router and a remote IPSec peer has lost. Please be noted, it must be enabled on the both sites.

**PING to the IP:** It is able to IP Ping the remote PC with the specified IP address and alert when the connection fails. Once alter message is received, Router will drop this tunnel connection. Reestablish of this connection is required. Default setting is 0.0.0.0 which disables the function.

**Interval:** This sets the time interval between Pings to the IP function to monitor the connection status. Default interval setting is 10 seconds. Time interval can be set from 0 to 3600 second, 0 second disables the function.

Ping to the IP	Interval (sec)	Ping to the IP Action
0.0.0.0	0	No
0.0.0.0	2000	No
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx (A valid IP Address)	0	No

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx(A valid IP Address)	2000	Yes, activate it in every 2000 second.
-------------------------------------	------	--

**Disconnection Time after no traffic:** It is the NO Response time clock. When no traffic stage time is beyond the Disconnection time set, Router will automatically halt the tunnel connection and re-establish it base on the Reconnection Time set. 180 seconds is minimum time interval for this function.

**Reconnection Time:** It is the reconnecting time interval after NO TRAFFIC is initiated. 3 minutes is minimum time interval for this function.

Click Edit/Delete to save your changes.

## Example: Configuring an IPSec LAN to LAN VPN Connection

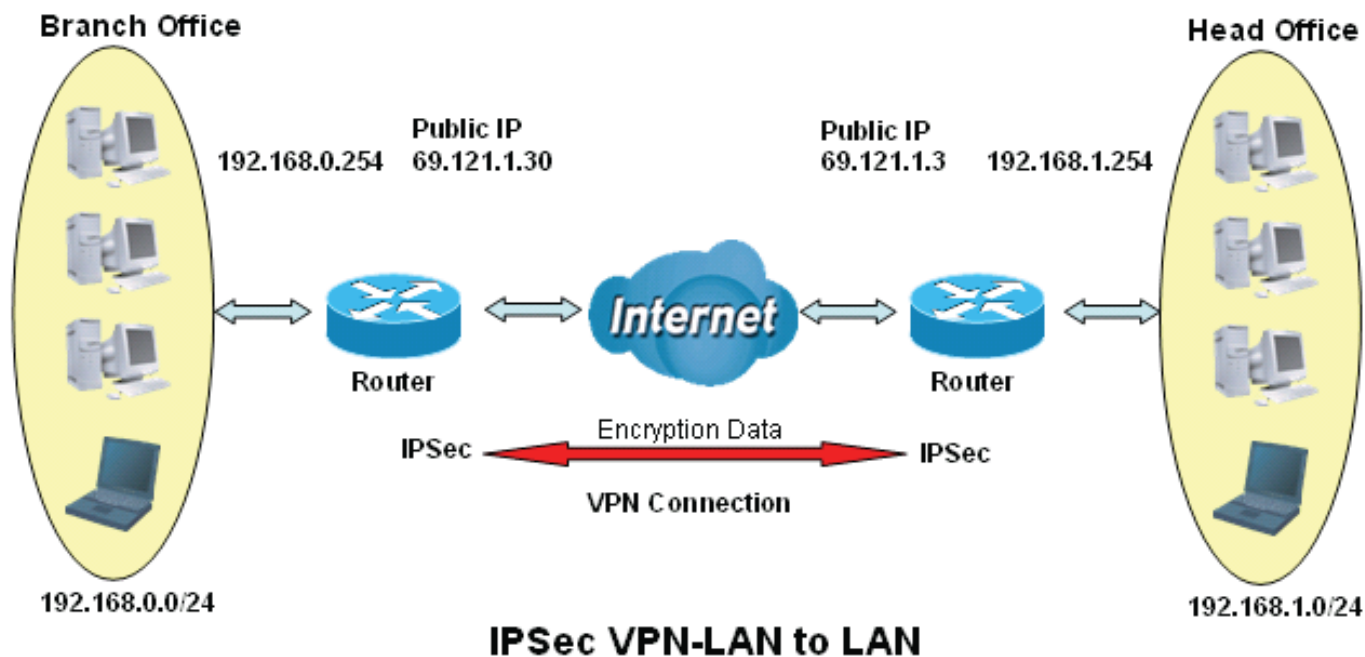


Table 3: Network Configuration and Security Plan

	Branch Office	Head Office
Local Network ID	192.168.0.0/24	192.168.1.0/24
Local Router IP	69.1.121.30	69.1.121.3
Remote Network ID	192.168.1.0/24	192.168.0.0/24
Remote Router IP	69.1.121.3	69.1.121.30
IKE Pre-shared Key	12345678	12345678
VPN Connection Type	Tunnel mode	Tunnel mode
Security Algorithm	ESP:MD5 with AES	ESP:MD5 with AES



### Attention

Both office LAN networks must be in different subnet with the LAN-LAN application.

Functions of **Pre-shared keys**, **VPN Connection Type** and **Security Algorithm** must be identically setup on both sides.

## Configuring IPSec VPN in the Head Office

**IPSec**

Parameters

Name	IPSec_HeadOffice		
Local Network	Subnet	IP Address	192.168.1.0
		Netmask	255.255.255.
Remote Secure Gateway IP	69.121.1.30		
Remote Network	Subnet	IP Address	192.168.0.0
		Netmask	255.255.255.
IKE Mode	Main	Pre-shared Key	12345678
Local ID Type	Default	IDContent	
Remote ID Type	Default	IDContent	
Hash Function	MD5	Encryption	3DES
		DH Group	MODP1024 (DH2)
IPSec Proposal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESP	Authentication	MD5
	<input type="checkbox"/> AH	Authentication	MD5
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None		
Phase 1 (IKE)SA Lifetime	480 minutes	Phase 2 (IPSec)	60 minutes
PING for keepalive	None	PING to the IP (0.0.0.0:NEVER)	0.0.0.0
		Interval	10 seconds *
Disconnection Time after no traffic	180 seconds (180 at least)		
Reconnection Time	3 minutes (3 at least)		

Add Edit / Delete

Function		Description
Name	IPSec_HeadOffice	Give a name of IPSec Connection
Local Network	Subnet	Select Subnet from Local Network drop-down menu.
IP Address	192.168.1.0	Head office network
Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Remote Secure Gateway IP (or Hostname)	69.121.1.30	IP address of the head office router (in WAN side)
Remote Network	Subnet	Select Subnet from Remote Network drop-down menu
IP Address	192.168.0.0	Branch office network
Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Pre-shared Key	12345678	Security plan
Authentication	MD5	
Encryption	3DES	
Prefer Forward Security	None	



## Configuring IPSec VPN in the Branch Office

IPSec

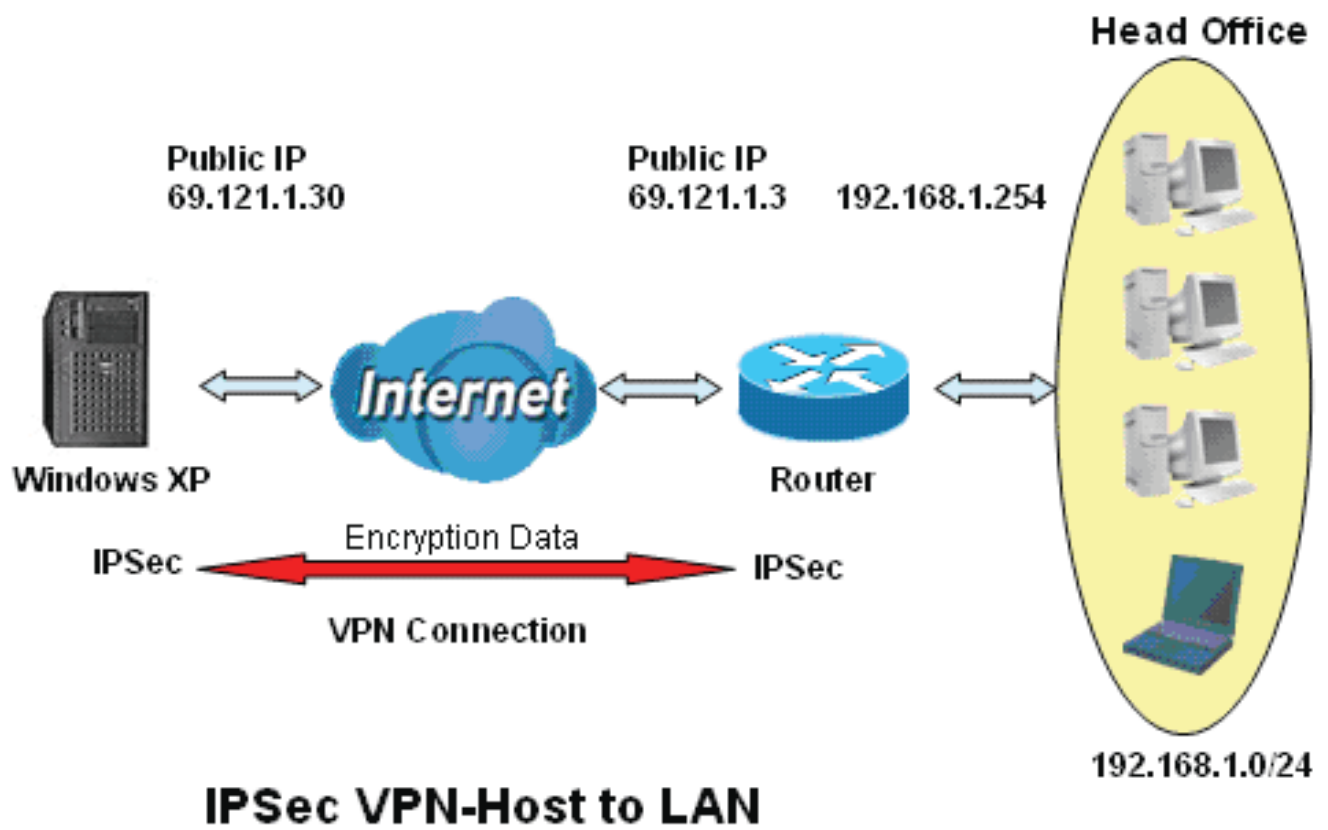
Parameters

Name	IPSec_BranchOffice				
Local Network	Subnet	IP Address	192.168.0.0	Netmask	255.255.255.
Remote Secure Gateway IP	69.121.1.3				
Remote Network	Subnet	IP Address	192.168.1.0	Netmask	255.255.255.
IKE Mode	Main	Pre-shared Key	12345678		
Local ID Type	Default	IDContent			
Remote ID Type	Default	IDContent			
Hash Function	MD5	Encryption	3DES	DH Group	MODP1024 (DH2)
IPSec Proposal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESP	Authentication	MD5	Encryption	3DES
	<input type="checkbox"/> AH	Authentication	MD5		
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None				
Phase 1 (IKE)SA Lifetime	480	Phase 2 (IPSec)	60	minutes	
PING for keepalive	None	PING to the IP (0.0.0.0:NEVER)	0.0.0.0	Interval	10 seconds *
Disconnection Time after no traffic	180 seconds (180 at least)				
Reconnection Time	3 minutes (3 at least)				

Add
Edit / Delete

Function		Description
Name	IPSec_BranchOffice	Give a name of IPSec Connection
Local Network	Subnet	Select Subnet from Local Network drop-down menu.
IP Address	192.168.0.0	Branch office network
Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Remote Secure Gateway IP (or Hostname)	69.121.1.3	IP address of the head office router (in WAN side)
Remote Network	Subnet	Select Subnet from Remote Network drop-down menu
IP Address	192.168.1.0	Head office network
Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Pre-shared Key	12345678	Security plan
Authentication	MD5	
Encryption	3DES	
Prefer Forward Security	None	

## Example: Configuring an IPSec Host to LAN VPN Connection





## Configuring IPsec VPN in the Office

IPSec

Parameters

Name	IPSec		
Local Network	Subnet	IP Address	192.168.1.0
		Netmask	255.255.255.
Remote Secure Gateway IP	69.121.1.30		
Remote Network	Single Address	IP Address	69.121.1.30
IKE Mode	Main	Pre-shared Key	12345678
Local ID Type	Default	IDContent	
Remote ID Type	Default	IDContent	
Hash Function	MD5	Encryption	3DES
		DH Group	MODP1024 (DH2)
IPSec Proposal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESP	Authentication	MD5
	<input type="checkbox"/> AH	Authentication	MD5
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None		
Phase 1 (IKE)SA Lifetime	480 minutes	Phase 2 (IPSec)	60 minutes
PING for keepalive	None	PING to the IP (0.0.0.0:NEVER)	0.0.0.0
		Interval	10 seconds *
Disconnection Time after no traffic	180 seconds (180 at least)		
Reconnection Time	3 minutes (3 at least)		

Add
Edit / Delete

Function		Description
Name	IPSec	Give a name of IPsec Connection
Local Network	Subnet	Select Subnet from Local Network drop-down menu.
IP Address	192.168.1.0	Head office network
Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Remote Secure Gateway IP (or Hostname)	69.121.1.30	IP address of the head office router (in WAN side)
Remote Network	Single Address	Select Single Address from Remote Network drop-down menu
IP Address	69.121.1.30	Remote worker's IP address
Pre-shared Key	12345678	Security plan
Authentication	MD5	
Encryption	3DES	
Prefer Forward Security	None	

# L2TP (Layer Two Tunneling Protocol)

Configuration

L2TP

Parameters

Name	<input type="text"/>	Connection Type	Remote Access		
Type	Dial out	Server IP Address(or Domain Name)	<input type="text"/>		
Username	<input type="text"/>	Password	<input type="text"/>	Auth. Type	Chap(Auto)
Tunnel Authentication	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Secret	<input type="text"/>	Active as default route	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Remote Host Name(Optional)	<input type="text"/>	Local Host Name(Optional)	<input type="text"/>		
IPSec	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Authentication	None	Encryption	NULL
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None	Pre-shared Key	<input type="text"/>		

Add

Edit / Delete

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	test	remoteaccess	dialout	<input type="radio"/>

Two types of L2TP VPN are supported Remote Access and LAN-to-LAN (please refer below for more information.). Fill in the blank with information you need and click Add to create a new VPN connection account.

**Active:** This function activates or deactivates the PPTP connection. Check Active checkbox if you want the protocol of tunnel to be activated and vice versa.

**Note:** When the Active checkbox is checked, the function of Edit and Delete will not be available.

**Name:** This is a given name of the connection.

**Connection Type:** Displays the condition of your L2TP tunneling connection.

**Type:** This refers to your router whether it operates as a client or a server, Dial-out or Dial-in respectively.

## L2TP Connection-Remote Access

Configuration

L2TP

Parameters

Name	<input type="text"/>	Connection Type	Remote Access		
Type	Dial out	Server IP Address(or Domain Name)	<input type="text"/>		
Username	<input type="text"/>	Password	<input type="text"/>	Auth. Type	Chap(Auto)
Tunnel Authentication	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Secret	<input type="text"/>	Active as default route	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Remote Host Name(Optional)	<input type="text"/>	Local Host Name(Optional)	<input type="text"/>		
IPSec	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Authentication	None	Encryption	NULL
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None	Pre-shared Key	<input type="text"/>		

Add

Edit / Delete

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	test	remoteaccess	dialout	<input type="radio"/>

## Connection Type: Remote Access or LAN to LAN

**Name:** A given name for the connection (e.g. “connection to office”).

**Connection Type:** Remote Access or LAN to LAN.

**Type:** Check Dial Out if you want your router to operate as a client (connecting to a remote VPN server, e.g. your office server), check Dial In operates as a VPN server.

When configuring your router as a Client, enter the remote Server IP Address (or Hostname) you wish to connect to.

When configuring your router as a server, enter the Private IP Address Assigned to the Dial in User.

**Sever IP Address(or Domain Name):**Enter the server or Domain Name.

**Username:** If you are a Dial-Out user (client), enter the username provided by your Host. If you are a Dial-In user (server), enter your own username.

**Password:** If you are a Dial-Out user (client), enter the password provided by your Host. If you are a Dial-In user (server), enter your own password.

**Authentication Type:** Default is Auto if you want the router to determine the authentication type to use, or else manually specify CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) or PAP (Password Authentication Protocol) if you know which type the server is using (when acting as a client), or else the authentication type you want clients connecting to you to use (when acting as a server). When using PAP, the password is sent unencrypted, whilst CHAP encrypts the password before sending, and also allows for challenges at different periods to ensure that an intruder has not replaced the client.

**Tunnel Authentication:** This enables router to authenticate both the L2TP remote and L2TP host. This is only valid when L2TP remote supports this feature.

**Secret:** The secure password length should be 16 characters which may include numbers and characters.

**Active as default route:** Commonly used by the Dial-out connection which all packets will route through the VPN tunnel to the Internet; therefore, active the function may degrade the Internet performance.

**Remote Host Name (Optional):** Enter hostname of remote VPN device. It is a tunnel identifier from the Remote VPN device matches with the Remote hostname provided. If remote hostname matches, tunnel will be connected; otherwise, it will be dropped.

***Caution: This is only when the router performs as a VPN server. This option should be used by advanced users only.***

**Local Host Name (Optional):** Enter hostname of Local VPN device that is connected / establishes a VPN tunnel. As default, Router’s default Hostname is **home.gateway**.

**IPSec:** Enable for enhancing your L2TP VPN security.




**Authentication:** Authentication establishes the integrity of the datagram and ensures it is not tampered with in transmit. There are three options, Message Digest 5 (MD5), Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA1) or NONE. SHA1 is more resistant to brute-force attacks than MD5, however it is slower.



**MD5:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 128-bit hash.

-  **SHA1:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 160-bit hash.

**Encryption:** Select the encryption method from the pull-down menu. There are four options, DES, 3DES, AES and NULL. NULL means it is a tunnel only with no encryption. 3DES and AES are more powerful but increase latency.

-  **DES:** Stands for Data Encryption Standard, it uses 56 bits as an encryption method.
-  **3DES:** Stands for Triple Data Encryption Standard, it uses 168 ( $56 \times 3$ ) bits as an encryption method.
-  **AES:** Stands for Advanced Encryption Standards, it uses 128 bits as an encryption method.

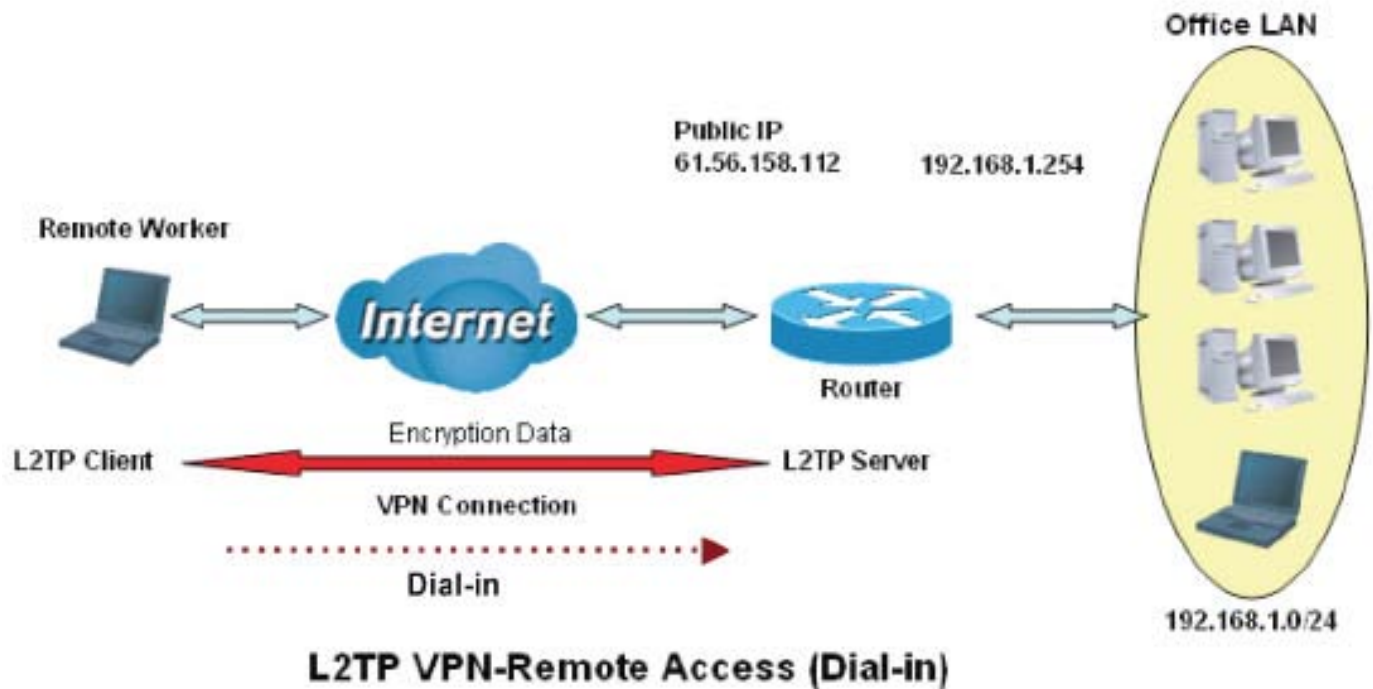
**Perfect Forward Secrecy:** Choose whether to enable PFS using Diffie-Hellman public-key cryptography to change encryption keys during the second phase of VPN negotiation. This function will provide better security, but extends the VPN negotiation time. Diffie-Hellman is a public-key cryptography protocol that allows two parties to establish a shared secret over an unsecured communication channel (i.e. over the Internet). There are three modes, MODP 768-bit, MODP 1024-bit and MODP 1536-bit. MODP stands for Modular Exponentiation Groups.

**Pre-shared Key:** This is for the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol, a string from 4 to 128 characters. Both sides should use the same key. IKE is used to establish a shared security policy and authenticated keys for services (such as IPSec) that require a key. Before any IPSec traffic can be passed, each router must be able to verify the identity of its peer. This can be done by manually entering the pre-shared key into both sides (router or hosts).

Click Edit/Delete to save your changes.

## Example: Configuring a L2TP VPN - Remote Access Dial-in Connection

A remote worker establishes a L2TP VPN connection with the head office using Microsoft's VPN Adapter (included with Windows XP/2000/ME, etc.). The router is installed in the head office, connected to a couple of PCs and Servers.



## Configuring L2TP VPN in the Office

The input IP address 192.168.1.200 will be assigned to the remote worker. Please make sure this IP is not used in the Office LAN.

Configuration

▼ L2TP

Parameters

Name	VPN_L2TP	Connection Type	Remote Access ▼	
Type	Dial in ▼	Private IP Address Assigned to Dialin user	192.168.1.200	
Username	username	Password	••••••	Auth. Type Chap(Auto) ▼
Tunnel Authentication	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Secret		Active as default route <input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Remote Host Name (Optional)		Local Host Name(Optional)		
IPSec	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Authentication	MD5 ▼	Encryption 3DES ▼
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None ▼	Pre-shared Key	12345678	

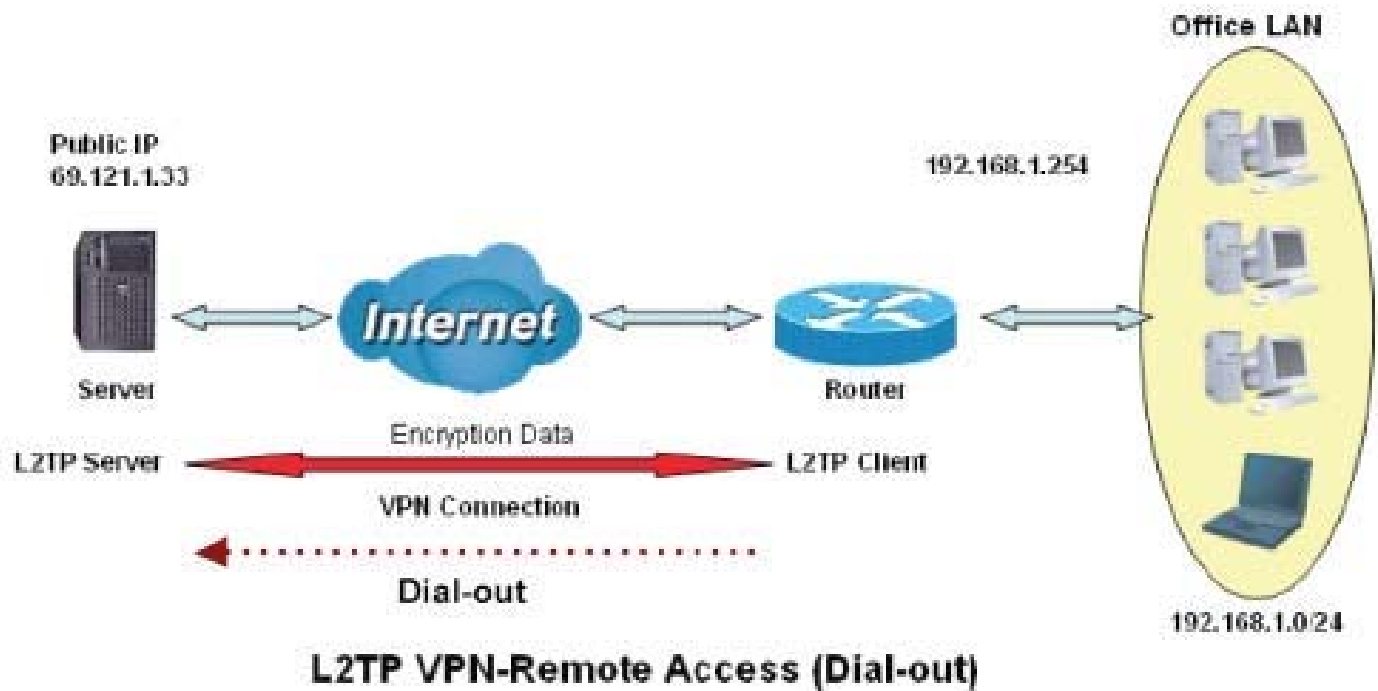
Add
Edit / Delete

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
------	--------	------	-----------------	------	--------

Function		Description
Name	VPN_L2TP	Give a name of L2TP Connection
Connection Type	Remote Access	Select Remote Access from the Connection Type drop-down menu
Type	Dial in	Select Dial in from the Type drop down menu
IP Address	192.168.1.200	An IP assigned to the remote client
Username	username	Enter the username and password to authenticate a remote client
Password	123456	
Auth. Type	Chap (Auto)	Keep this as the default value for most cases
IPSec	Enable	Both sides should use the same value
Authentication	MD5	
Encryption	3DES	
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None	
Pre-Shared Key	12345678	

### Example: Configuring a Remote Access L2TP VPN Dial-out Connection



A company's office establishes a L2TP VPN connection with a file server located at a separate location. The router is installed in the office, connected to a couple of PCs and Servers.





## Configuring L2TP VPN in the Office

The input IP address 192.168.1.200 will be assigned to the remote worker. Please make sure this IP is not used in the Office LAN.

### ▼ L2TP

Parameters

Name	VPN_L2TP	Connection Type	Remote Access ▼	
Type	Dial out ▼	Server IP Address(or Domain Name)	69.121.1.200	
Username	username	Password	•••••	Auth. Type Chap(Auto) ▼
Tunnel Authentication	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Secret		Active as default route <input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Remote Host Name(Optional)		Local Host Name(Optional)		
IPSec	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Authentication	MD5 ▼	Encryption 3DES ▼
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None ▼	Pre-shared Key	12345678	

Add Edit / Delete

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
------	--------	------	-----------------	------	--------

Function		Description
Name	VPN_L2TP	Give a name of L2TP Connection
Connection Type	Remote Access	Select Remote Access from the Connection Type drop-down menu
Type	Dial out	Select Dial out from the Type drop down menu
IP Address (or Domain Name)	69.121.1.200	A Dialed Server IP
Username	username	An assigned username and password
Password	123456	
Auth. Type	Chap (Auto)	Keep this as the default value for most cases
IPSec	Enable	Enable this to enhance your L2TP VPN security
Authentication	MD5	
Encryption	3DES	
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None	
Pre-Shared Key	12345678	

### Example: Configuring your Router to Dial-in to the Server

Currently, Microsoft Windows operation system does not support L2TP incoming service. Additional software may be required to set up your L2TP incoming service.

## L2TP Connection - LAN to LAN

**Configuration**

**L2TP**

**Parameters**

Name	<input type="text"/>	Connection Type	LAN to LAN <input type="button" value="v"/>	
Type	Dial out <input type="button" value="v"/>	Server IP Address(or Domain Name)	<input type="text"/>	
Peer Network IP	<input type="text"/>	Netmask	<input type="text"/>	
Username	<input type="text"/>	Password	<input type="text"/>	Auth. Type <input type="button" value="Chap(Auto) v"/>
Tunnel Authentication	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Secret	<input type="text"/>	Active as default route <input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Remote Host Name(Optional)	<input type="text"/>	Local Host Name(Optional)	<input type="text"/>	
IPSec	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Authentication	None <input type="button" value="v"/>	Encryption <input type="button" value="NULL v"/>
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None <input type="button" value="v"/>	Pre-shared Key	<input type="text"/>	

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
------	--------	------	-----------------	------	--------

### L2TP VPN Connection

**Name:** A given name for the connection

**Connection Type:** Remote Access or LAN to LAN.

**Type:** Check Dial Out if you want your router to operate as a client (connecting to a remote VPN server, e.g. your office server), check Dial In to have it operate as a VPN server.

When configuring your router to establish a connection to a remote LAN, enter the remote Server IP Address (or Hostname) you wish to connect to.

When configuring your router as a server to accept incoming connections, enter the Private IP Address assigned to the Dial in User.

**Sever IP Address(or Domain Name):**Enter Sever IP Address or Domain Name

**Peer Network IP:** Enter Peer network IP address.

**Netmask:** Enter the subnet mask of peer network based on the Peer Network IP setting.

**Username:** If you are a Dial-Out user (client), enter the username provided by your Host. If you are a Dial-In user (server), enter your own username.

**Password:** If you are a Dial-Out user (client), enter the password provided by your Host. If you are a Dial-In user (server), enter your own password.

**Authentication Type:** Default is Auto if you want the router to determine the authentication type to use, or else manually specify CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) or PAP (Password Authentication Protocol) if you know which type the server is using (when acting as a client), or else the authentication type you want clients connecting to you to use (when acting as a server). When using PAP, the password is sent unencrypted, whilst CHAP encrypts the password before sending, and also allows for challenges at different periods to ensure that the client has not been replaced by an intruder.

**Tunnel Authentication:** This enables router to authenticate both the L2TP remote and L2TP host. This is only valid when L2TP remote supports this feature.

**Secret:** The secure password length should be 16 characters which may include numbers and characters.

**Active as default route:** Commonly used by the Dial-out connection which all packets will route through the VPN tunnel to the Internet; therefore, active the function may degrade the Internet performance.

**Remote Host Name (Optional):** Enter hostname of remote VPN device. It is a tunnel identifier from the Remote VPN device matches with the Remote hostname provided. If remote hostname matches, tunnel will be connected; otherwise, it will be dropped.

***Cautious: This is only when the router performs as a VPN server. This option should be used by advanced users only.***

**Local Host Name (Optional):** Enter hostname of Local VPN device that is connected / establishes a VPN tunnel. As default, Router's default Hostname is **home.gateway**.

**IPSec:** Enable for enhancing your L2TP VPN security.

**Authentication:** Authentication establishes the integrity of the datagram and ensures it is not tampered with in transmit. There are three options, Message Digest 5 (MD5), Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA1) or NONE. SHA1 is more resistant to brute-force attacks than MD5, however it is slower.

 **MD5:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 128-bit hash.

 **SHA1:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 160-bit hash.

**Encryption:** Select the encryption method from the pull-down menu. There are four options, DES, 3DES, AES and NULL. NULL means it is a tunnel only with no encryption. 3DES and AES are more powerful but increase latency.

 **DES:** Stands for Data Encryption Standard, it uses 56 bits as an encryption method.

 **3DES:** Stands for Triple Data Encryption Standard, it uses 168 (56\*3) bits as an encryption method.

 **AES:** Stands for Advanced Encryption Standards, it uses 128 bits as an encryption method.

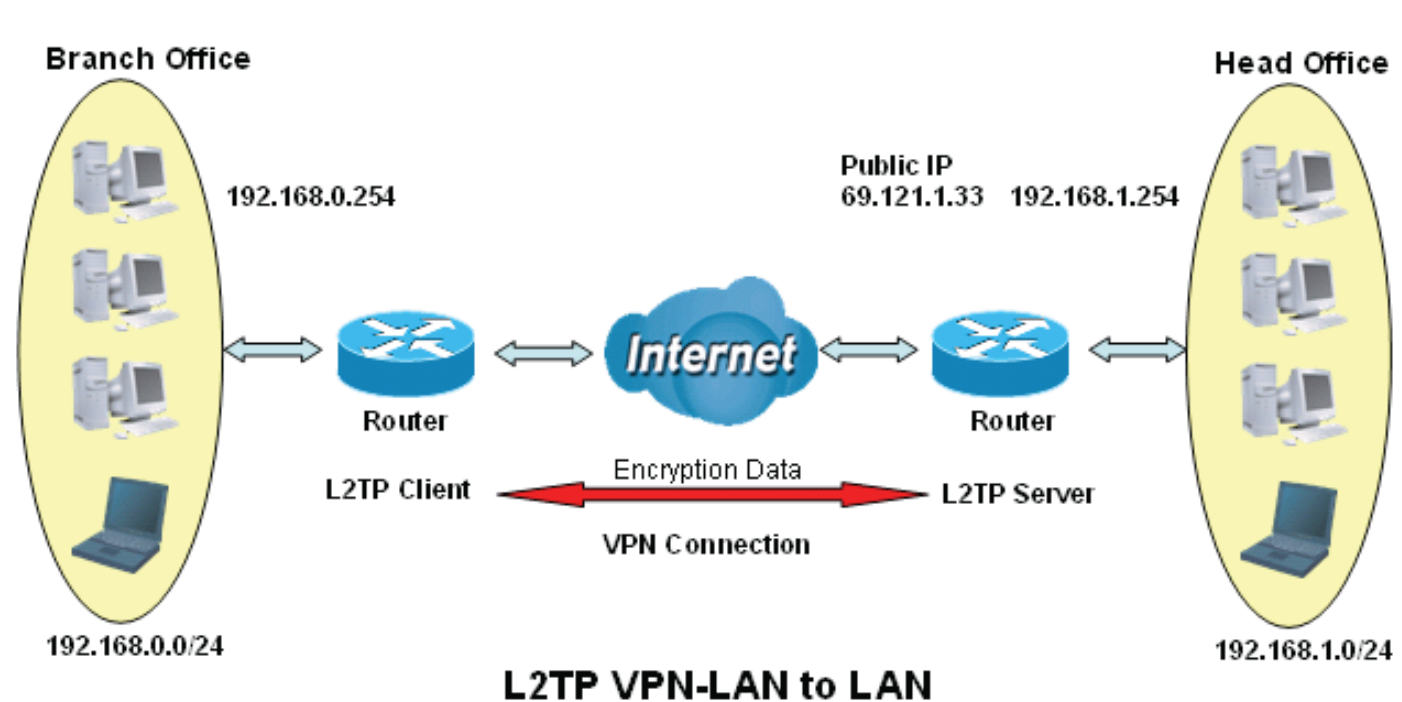
**Perfect Forward Secrecy:** Choose whether to enable PFS using Diffie-Hellman public-key cryptography to change encryption keys during the second phase of VPN negotiation. This function will provide better security, but extends the VPN negotiation time. Diffie-Hellman is a public-key cryptography protocol that allows two parties to establish a shared secret over an unsecured communication channel (i.e. over the Internet). There are three modes, MODP 768-bit, MODP 1024-bit and MODP 1536-bit. MODP stands for Modular Exponentiation Groups.

**Pre-shared Key:** This is for the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol, a string from 4 to 128 characters. Both sides should use the same key. IKE is used to establish a shared security policy and authenticated keys for services (such as IPSec) that require a key. Before any IPSec traffic can be passed, each router must be able to verify the identity of its peer. This can be done by manually entering the pre-shared key into both sides (router or hosts).

Click Edit/Delete to save your changes.

## Example: Configuring L2TP LAN-to-LAN VPN Connection

The branch office establishes a L2TP VPN tunnel with head office to connect two private networks over the Internet. The routers are installed in the head office and branch office accordingly.



### Attention

Both office LAN networks must be in different subnet with the LAN-LAN application.

Functions of **Pre-shared keys**, **VPN Connection Type** and **Security Algorithm** must be identically setup on both sides.

## Configuring L2TP VPN in the Head Office

The IP address 192.168.1.200 will be assigned to the router located in the branch office. Please make sure this IP is not used in the head office LAN.

Configuration

▼ L2TP

Parameters

Name	HeadOffice	Connection Type	LAN to LAN	
Type	Dial in	Private IP Address Assigned to Dialin user	192.168.1.200	
Peer Network IP	192.168.0.0	Netmask		
Username	username	Password	••••••	Auth. Type Chap(Auto)
Tunnel Authentication	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Secret		Active as default route <input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Remote Host Name (Optional)		Local Host Name(Optional)		
IPSec	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Authentication	MD5	Encryption 3DES
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None	Pre-shared Key	12345678	


Add
Edit / Delete

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
------	--------	------	-----------------	------	--------

Function		Description
Name	HeadOffice	Give a name of L2TP Connection
Connection Type	LAN to LAN	Select LAN to LAN from the Connection Type drop-down menu
Type	Dial in	Select Dial in from the Type drop down menu
IP Address	192.168.1.200	IP address assigned to branch office network
Peer Network IP	192.168.0.0	Branch office network
Username	username	An assigned username and password to authenticate branch office network
Password	123456	
Auth. Type	Chap (Auto)	Keep this as the default value for most cases
IPSec	Enable	Enable this to enhance your L2TP VPN security
Authentication	MD5	Both sides should use the same value
Encryption	3DES	
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None	
Pre-Shared Key	12345678	

## Configuring L2TP VPN in the Branch Office

The IP address 69.1.121.30 is the Public IP address of the router located in head office. If you registered the DDNS (please refer to the DDNS section of this manual), you can also use the domain name instead of the IP address to reach the router.

Configuration


L2TP

Parameters

Name	BranchOffice	Connection Type	LAN to LAN	
Type	Dial out	Server IP Address(or Domain Name)	69.121.1.33	
Peer Network IP	192.168.1.10	Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Username	username	Password	•••••	Auth. Type: Chap(Auto)
Tunnel Authentication	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Secret		Active as default route: <input type="checkbox"/> Enable
Remote Host Name(Optional)		Local Host Name(Optional)		
IPSec	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Authentication	MD5	Encryption: 3DES
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None	Pre-shared Key	12345678	

Add
Edit / Delete

Edit	Active	Name	Connection Type	Type	Delete
------	--------	------	-----------------	------	--------

Function		Description
Name	BranchOffice	Give a name of L2TP Connection
Connection Type	LAN to LAN	Select LAN to LAN from the Connection Type drop-down menu
Type	Dial out	Select Dial out from the Type drop down menu
IP Address (or Hostname)	69.121.1.33	IP address assigned to branch office network
Peer Network IP	192.168.1.0	Head office network
Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Username	username	An assigned username and password to authenticate branch office network
Password	123456	
Auth. Type	Chap (Auto)	Keep this as the default value for most cases
IPSec	Enable	Both sides should use the same value
Authentication	MD5	
Encryption	3DES	
Perfect Forward Secrecy	None	
Pre-Shared Key	12345678	

## VoIP - Voice over Internet Protocol

VoIP enables telephone calls through existing Internet connection instead of going through the PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network). It is not only cost-effective, especially for a long distance telephone charges, but also toll-quality voice calls over the Internet.



After completing VoIP configuration, remember to apply the changes. SAVE CONFIG and restart to activate your VoIP.

### Attention

Here are the items within the VoIP section: [SIP Device Parameters](#), [SIP Accounts](#), [Phone Port](#), [PSTN Dial Plan](#), [VoIP Dial Plan](#), [Call Features](#), [Speed Dial](#) and [Ring & Tone](#).



# SIP Device Parameters

This section provides easy setup for your VoIP service. Phone port 1 and 2 can be registered to different SIP Service Provider.

Configuration

SIP Device Parameters

Parameters

SIP

☐ Enable ☒ Disable

Silence Suppression (VAD)

☐ Enable ☒ Disable

Echo Cancellation

☒ Enable ☐ Disable

RTP Port

5100

Region

USA

Voice QoS, DSCP Marking

Best Effort

VoIP Advanced Settings

VoIP through IP Interface

ipwan

Voice Frame Size

20 ms

Dial Plan Priority

Mode 1

Hint

PSTN Auto-fallback

☐ Enable, when receive the specified SIP codes 

Edit

T.38 Fax Relay

☐ Enable, Max Bit Rate: 14400 bps

PSTN Environment Adjustment

PSTN Voltage Configuration

ONHOOK Voltage: 18 OFFHOOK Voltage: 4 

Hint

Check your PSTN Voltage Levels

☐ Ensure your phone is ONHOOK, click 

Check Level

, value is .

☐ Ensure your phone is OFFHOOK, click 

Check Level

, value is .

Caution! The VoIP configuration will take effect only when you apply the changes, save configuration and restart the device.

Apply

Cancel

## SIP Device Parameters

**SIP:** To use VoIP SIP as VoIP call signaling protocol. Default is set to Disable.

**Silence Suppression (VAD):** Voice Activation Detection (VAD) prevents transmitting the nature silence to consume the bandwidth. It is also known as Silence Suppression which is a software application that ensures the bandwidth is reserved only when voice activity is activated. Default is set to Enable.

**Echo Cancellation:** G.168 echo canceller is an ITU-T standard. It is used for isolating the echo while you are on the phone. This helps you not to hear much of your own voice reflecting on the phone while you talk. Default is set to Enable.

**RTP Port:** Provide the based value from the media (RTP) ports that are assigned for various endpoints and the different call sessions that may exist within an end-point. (Range from 5100 to 65535, default value is 5100)

**Region:** This selection is a drop-down box, which allows user to select the country for which the VoIP device must work. When a country is selected, the country parameters are automatically loaded.

**Voice QoS, DSCP Marking:** Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP), it is the first 6 bits in the ToS byte. DSCP Marking allows users to assign specific application traffic to be executed in priority by the next Router based on the DSCP value. See Table 4. The DSCP Mapping Table:

**Note:** To be sure the router(s) in the backbones network have the capability in executing and checking the DSCP through-out the QoS network.

## Advanced – Parameters

VoIP Advanced Settings	
VoIP through IP Interface	ipwan <input type="button" value="Hint"/>
Voice Frame Size	20 ms
Dial Plan Priority	Mode 1 <input type="button" value="Hint"/>
PSTN Auto-fallback	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable, when receive the specified SIP codes <input type="button" value="Edit"/>
T.38 Fax Relay	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable, Max Bit Rate: 14400 bps

**VoIP through IP Interface:** IP Interface decides where to send/receive the voip traffic; it includes: ipwan and ipplan. Easy way to select the interface is to check the location of the SIP server. If it locates some where in the Internet then select **ipwan**. If the VoIP SIP server is on the local Network then select **ipplan**.

**Voice Frame Size:** Frame size is available from 10ms to 60ms. Frame size meaning how many milliseconds the Voice packets will be queued and sent out. It is ideal to have the same frame size in both of Caller and Receiver.

**Dial Plan Priority:** Define the priority between VoIP and PSTN dial plan.

**PSTN Auto-fallback:** Whenever VoIP SIP responses error and error code matching with the codes in the **Edit** section, the VoiP calls will automatically fallback to PSTN. In the other word, the call will be called via the PSTN when VoIP SIP returns an error code.

Click the Edit to add or remove the responses code. To be sure the code is separated by a comma (,).

For more information about SIP responses codes, please check [Here](#) to link to <http://voip-info.org/wiki/view/sip+response+codes> where you can get to know the meaning of each error code.

**T.38 Fax Relay:** It allows the transfer of facsimile documents in real-time between two standard Group 3 facsimile terminals over the Internet or other networks using IP protocols. It will only function when both sites are support this feature and enabled.

## Advanced – PSTN Environment Adjustment

PSTN Environment Adjustment options will help you to adjust the onhook and offhook voltage detection values for your environment. You should use these if the default values are incorrect and result in PSTN calls not being detected properly, e.g. calls being terminated within 5 seconds of being answered. The actual levels are determined by your environment including the number and type of telephones used.

PSTN Environment Adjustment	
PSTN Voltage Configuration	ONHOOK Voltage: 18 OFFHOOK Voltage: 4 <input type="button" value="Hint"/>
Check your PSTN Voltage Levels	<input type="radio"/> Ensure your phone is ONHOOK, click <input type="button" value="Check Level"/> , value is . <input type="radio"/> Ensure your phone is OFFHOOK, click <input type="button" value="Check Level"/> , value is .
<input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

**Note:** *ONHOOK means hung up.*

To take your phone OFFHOOK, lift the receiver then press Hook/Flash until you hear your normal

PSTN dialtone, not your VoIP dialtone. Wait several seconds and then press Check Level.

You should check the OFFHOOK value for each telephone you have connected to this device. Set the OFFHOOK voltage to the lowest setting registered for all your telephones, e.g. if your telephones return values of 4, 5 and 7 then you should set your OFFHOOK voltage to 4.

***Note: The detected values will not automatically be set by the Check Level function; you must enter the lowest level detected after testing all your telephones.***

# SIP Accounts

This section reflects and contains basic settings for the VoIP module from selected provider in the Wizard section. Fail to provide correct information will halt making calls out to the Internet.

Configuration

▼SIP Accounts

SIP Setting

Profile Name	<input type="text"/>	Registrar Address(or Hostname)	<input type="text"/>	Registrar Port	5060
Expire(seconds)	3600	User Domain/Realm	<input type="text"/>	Outbound Proxy Address	<input type="text"/>
Outbound Proxy Port	5060	Phone Number	<input type="text"/>	Username	<input type="text"/>
Password	<input type="text"/>	Display Name	<input type="text"/>	Direct in Dial	None

Add

Edit / Delete

Edit	Profile Name	Registrar Address	Phone Number	Delete	
<input type="radio"/>	Phone Port 1				<div>Sync Now</div>
<input type="radio"/>	Phone Port 2				<div>Sync Now</div>

**Profile Name:** User-defined name is for identifying the Profile.

**Registrar Address (or Hostname):** Indicate the VoIP SIP registrar IP address.

**Registrar Port:** Specify the port of the VoIP SIP registrar on which it will listen for register requests from VoIP device.

**Expire:** Expire time for the registration message sending.

**User Domain/Realm:** Set different domain name for the VoIP SIP proxy server.

**Outbound Proxy Address:** Indicate the VoIP SIP outbound proxy server IP address. This parameter is very useful when VoIP device is behind a NAT.

**Outbound Proxy Port:** Specify the port of the VoIP SIP outbound proxy on which it will listen for messages.

**Phone Number:** This parameter holds the registration ID of the user within the VoIP SIP registrar.

**Username:** Same as Phone Number.

**Password:** This parameter holds the password used for authentication within VoIP SIP registrar.

**Display Name:** This parameter will be appeared on the Caller ID.

**Direct in Dial:** Select the ringing port when getting an incoming VoIP call.

# Phone Port

This section displays status and allows you to edit the account information of your Phones. Click Edit to update your phone information.

Configuration

Phone Port 1

PortPhone Port 1

Special Digit Sequences

\*69 Return Call

☒ Enable

\*20 enable 'Don't Disturb' / \*80 disable 'Don't Disturb'

☒ Enable

\*90x Blind Call Transfer

☒ Enable

x# Speed Dial (x: 2..9)

☒ Enable

## Redial

☒ Enable

\*74<x><number># Set the number of Speed Dial Code <x> (x: 2..9)

☒ Enable

\*67 Anonymous Call

☐ Enable

Phone number +#(pound key).Immediate Call Out Service

☐ Enable

Codec Preference

Priority 1G.729

Priority 2PCMU (G.711 u-Law)

Priority 3PCMA (G.711 A-Law)

Priority 4G.726-32

DTMF MethodInband

Apply

Volume Control

**Port:** It allows you to change the phone port setting for specify FXS port.

**\*69 (Return Call):** Dial \*69 to return the last missed call. It is only available for VoIP call(s).

**\*20 (Do not Disturb ON):** Dial \*20 to set the No Disturb on. Your phone will not ring if someone calls.

**\*80 (Do not Disturb OFF):** Dial \*80 to set the No Disturb off. Your will be able to hear ring tone when someone calls.

**\*90x (Blind Call Transfer):** Dial \*90 + phone-number to translate a call to a third party. This feature is enabled by default.

**x# Speed Dial (x:2..9):** Refer to Phone Port section in the Web GUI. Set up your Speed Dial phone book first before accessing the Speed Dial feature. It is enabled by default.

**## Redial:** Press ## to redial the latest number you dialed. This feature is enabled by default.

**\*74<x><number>#:** Use your phone key pad to insert a phone number to the Speed Dial phone book. Or you can update your Speed Dial phone number manually. Refer to the Phone Port section in the Web GUI for details.

**\*67 Anonymous Call:** Hide the own phone number for each call and it will not be displayed on the remote site. It is only applied to the next call when you enter this control character. The detailed operation procedure is "Off Hook -> \*67 -> On Hook -> Off Hook -> Dial". This feature is disabled by default.

**Phone Number + #:** This is the fast dial which you can dial out a phone number immediately without waiting.

**Note:** Refer to Special Dial Code section in this Manual for more details.

## Codec Preference

Codec is known as Coder-Decoder used for data signal conversion. Set the priority of voice compression; Priority 1 owns the top priority.

**G.729:** It is used to encoder and decoder voice information into a single packet which reduces the bandwidth consumption.

**G.711 $\mu$ -LAW:** It is a basic non-compressed encoder and decoder technique.  $\mu$ -LAW uses pulse code modulation (PCM) encoder and decoder to convert 14-bit linear sample.

**G.711A-LAW:** It is a basic non-compressed encoder and decoder technique. A-LAW uses pulse code modulation (PCM) encoder and decoder to convert 13-bit linear sample.

**G.726-32:** It is used to encoder and decoder voice information into a single packet which reduces the bandwidth consumption. Currently only supports bit rate with 32Kbps.

**DTMF Method:** The Inband, RFC 2833 and SIP INFO (RFC 2976) are supported.

## Volume Control

Volume control helps you to adjust the voice quality of telephone to the best comfortable listening level.



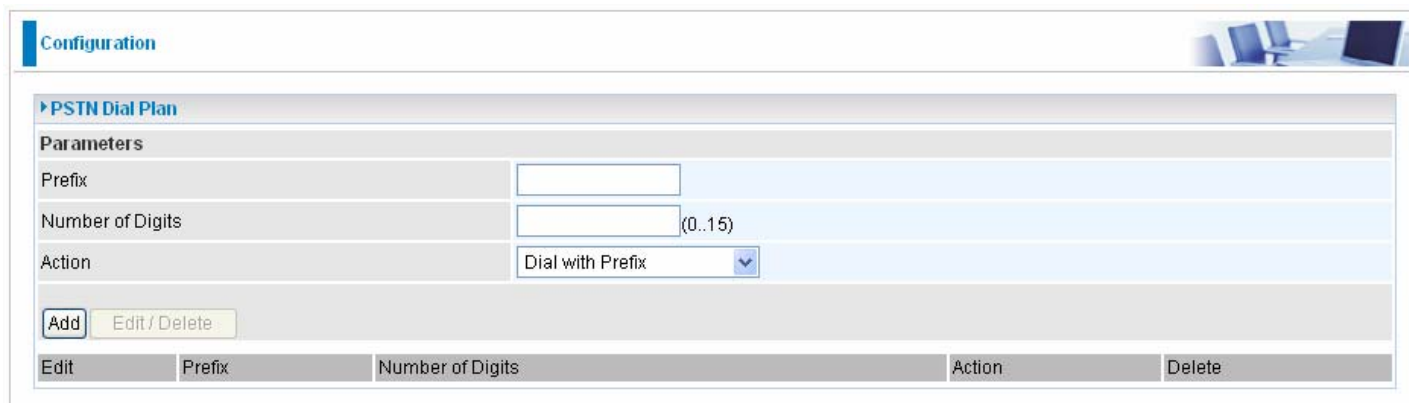
Press “-”, the minus sign, to reduce either microphone or/both speaker’s level of your telephone.

Press “+”, the plus sign, to increase either microphone or/both speaker’s level of your telephone.

## PSTN Dial Plan (Router with LINE port only)

This section enables you to configure “VoIP with PSTN switching” on your system. You can define a range of dial plans to make regular call from VoIP switching to PSTN line. Prefix numbers is essential key to make a distinguishing between VoIP and Regular phone call. If actual numbers dialed matches with prefix number defined in this dial plan, the dialed number will be routed to the PSTN to make a regular call. Otherwise, the number will be routed to the VoIP networks.

**Reminder! In order to utilize this feature, you must have registered and connected to your SIP Server first.**



Edit	Prefix	Number of Digits	Action	Delete
------	--------	------------------	--------	--------

**Prefix:** Specify number(s) for switching to a PSTN call.

**Number of Digits:** Specify the total number of digits wish to dial out. Maximum digit number is 15.


**Action:** Specify a dialing method you wish to make PSTN call(s).

 **Dial with Prefix:** The dialed number **with** prefix will be sent call through the PSTN.


**Note:** The actual dialed number of valid digits length requires matching in the Number of Digits filed.

 **Dial without Prefix:** The dialed number will be sent call through the PSTN **without** prefix.

**Note:** The actual dialed number of valid digits length requires matching in the Number of Digits filed.

 **Dial at Timeout:** The dialed number will be sent call through the PSTN **with** the prefix when timeout starts. This timeout activates when no more digits are dialed in a specific duration.

**Note:** The actual dialed number of valid digits length **MUST NOT** exceed in the Number of Digits filed.

 **Dial at Timeout no Prefix:** The dialed number will be sent call through the PSTN **without** prefix when timeout starts. This timeout activates when no more digits are dialed in a specific duration.



**Note: The actual dialed number of valid digits length MUST NOT exceed in the Number of Digits filed.**



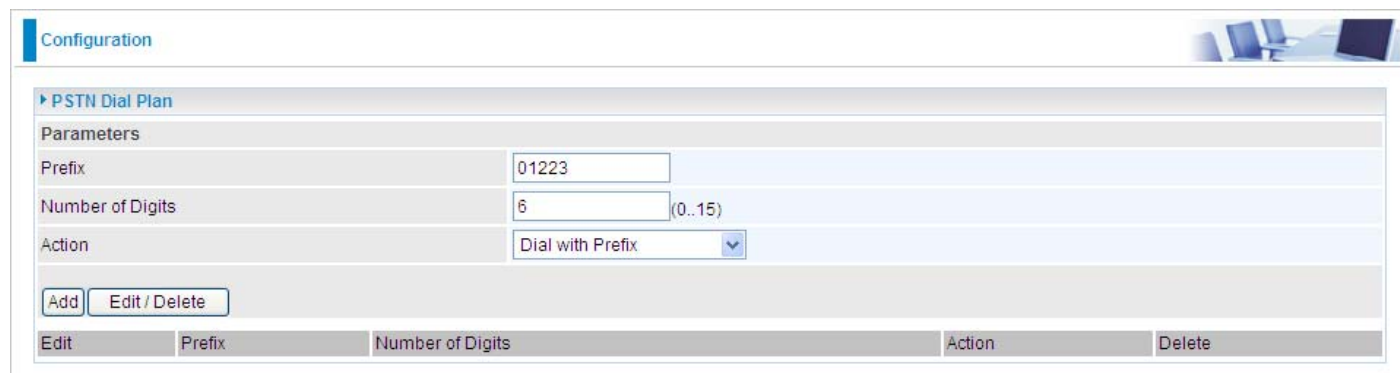
### **Attention**

Phone port 1 & 2 will automatically reply to PSTN line when:

- Power is down
- Internet service fail. i.e. lost of WAN IP address
- SIP option is disabled. See VoIP General Settings section.
- Calls match with rule(s) defined in the PSTN Digit Plan.
- SIP service is not accessible. This exclude when:
  - User manually disable Registration
  - User insert a wrong authentication username or password
  - User dials a wrong SIP number, only and if the PSTN
  - auto-fallback function is not enabled. See VoIP General Settings / Advance for more information.

## PSTN Dial Plan Examples:

### 1. Dial with Prefix



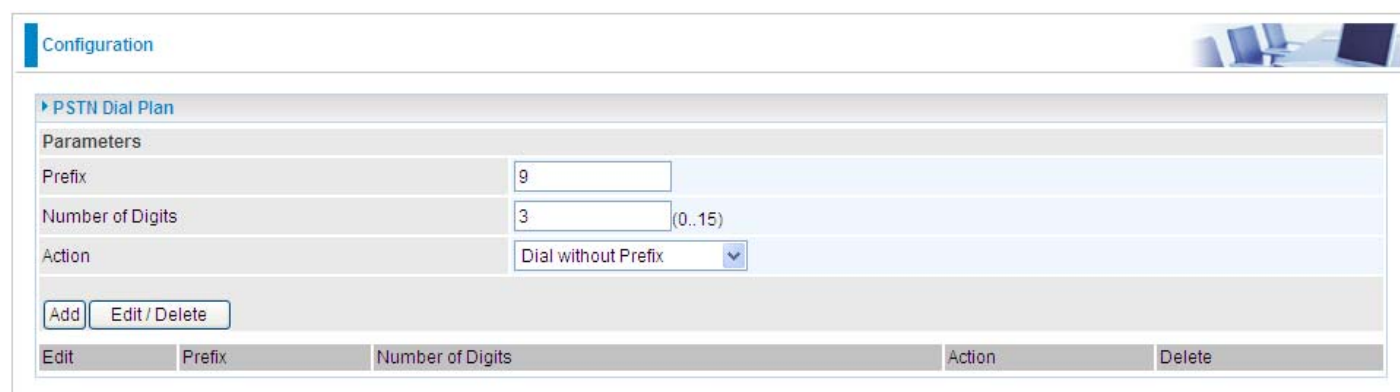
The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page for a 'PSTN Dial Plan'. The 'Parameters' section includes:

Prefix	01223
Number of Digits	6 (0..15)
Action	Dial with Prefix

Below the parameters are buttons for 'Add' and 'Edit / Delete'. At the bottom is a table with columns: Edit, Prefix, Number of Digits, Action, and Delete.

If you dial 01223 707070, number 01223707070 will be dialed out via FXO to make a regular phone call.

### 2. Dial without Prefix



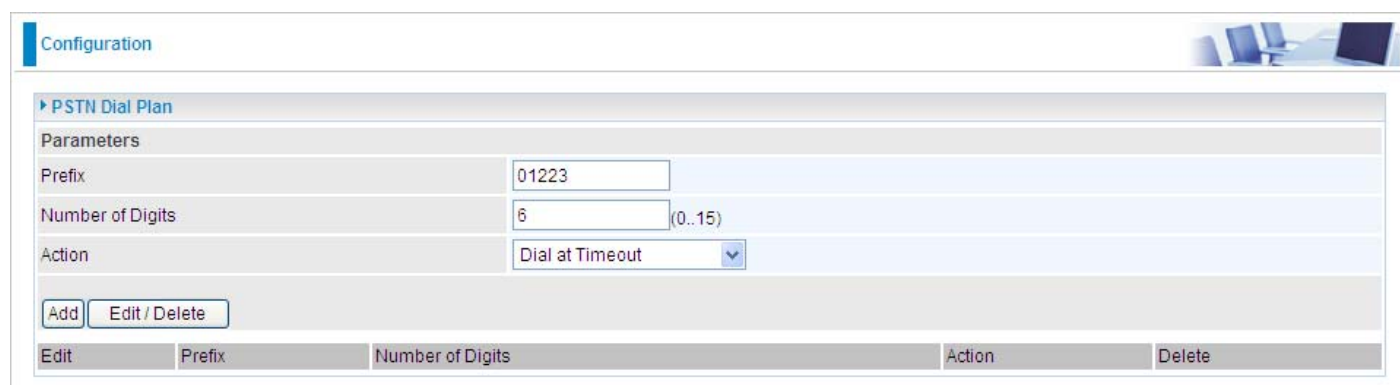
The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page for a 'PSTN Dial Plan'. The 'Parameters' section includes:

Prefix	9
Number of Digits	3 (0..15)
Action	Dial without Prefix

Below the parameters are buttons for 'Add' and 'Edit / Delete'. At the bottom is a table with columns: Edit, Prefix, Number of Digits, Action, and Delete.

If you dial 9102, the number 102 will only be dialed out via FXO port to make a regular phone call.

### 3. Dial at Timeout



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page for a 'PSTN Dial Plan'. The 'Parameters' section includes:

Prefix	01223
Number of Digits	6 (0..15)
Action	Dial at Timeout

Below the parameters are buttons for 'Add' and 'Edit / Delete'. At the bottom is a table with columns: Edit, Prefix, Number of Digits, Action, and Delete.

If you only dial 01223 7070 and no more numbers, after the timeout activates, 012237070 will be dialed to make a regular call via FXO port.

Even though 7070 (only 4 digits) does not match with number of digits 6 defined in the file, 7070 is still a valid phone number since it has not exceeded 6 digits.

#### 4. Dial at Timeout no Prefix

Configuration

▶ PSTN Dial Plan

Parameters

Prefix

9

Number of Digits

6

(0..15)

Action

Dial at Timeout no Prefix ▼

Add

Edit / Delete

Edit	Prefix	Number of Digits	Action	Delete
------	--------	------------------	--------	--------

If you only dial 97070 and no more numbers, after the timeout activates, 7070 will be dialed without prefix to make a regular call via FXO port.

Even though 7070 (only 4 digits) does not match with number of digits 6 defined in the file, 7070 is still a valid phone number since it has not exceed 6 digits.

## VoIP Dial Plan

This section helps you to make a telephony number dialed as making a regular call via VoIP. You no longer need to memorize a long dial string of number for making a VoIP call. Go to Configuration > VoIP > VoIP Dial Plan.

### Dial Plan Rules

Click the Add button to create and define a VoIP dial-plan rule(s).

**Configuration**

**▼ Dial Plan Rule**

**Parameters**

Port

Phone Port 1

Prefix Processing

☐ Prepend

unconditionally

☐ If prefix is

, delete it

☐ If prefix is

, replace with

☒ No prefix

Main Digit Sequence

@

Current Profile

Add

Delete

Test▶

**Digit Sequence Example:**  

x. Any digit number between 0 and 9 in variable length. Maximum length is 16.

xxx Any 3 digit number only between 0 and 9. Total length is 3. No period needed (.)

xxxx. Any number between 0 and 9 with variable length but no shorter than 3 digits. Maximum Length is 16.

123x. Any number (0-9) starting with 123. Maximum length is 16.

{124}x. Any number (0-9) starting with 1 or 2 or 4. Maximum length is 16.

{1-3}x. Any number(0-9) starting with number 1 to 3. Maximum length is 16.

9[4-6]8x. Any number (0-9) starting with 9, the second number between 4-6, and third number 8. Maximum length is 16.

### Prefix Processing:

**Prepend xxx unconditionally:** xxx number is appended unconditionally to the front of the dialing number when making a call. Prefix can also be included with any number and/or character such as +, \*, #.

**Note: For special service with +, \*, #, you may need to check with your VoIP or Local Telephone Service Provider for information.**

**If Prefix is xxx, delete it:** Prefix xxx is removed from the dialing numbers before making a call.

**If Prefix is xxx, replace with:** Prefix xxx is appended to the front of the dialing numbers when making a call.

**No prefix:** No prefix is appended to the front of the dialing numbers. It is set as in default settings.

**Main Digit Sequence:** The call(s) can be called out via SIP or PSTN or ENUM. x: Any numeric number between 0 and 9.

. ( **period** ): Repeat numeric number(s) between 0 and 9.

\* (**asterisk sign**): It is normal character '\*' on phone key pad. Please check if special service(s) is provided by your VoIP Service Provider or your Local Telephone Service Provider.

# (**pound sign**): It is normal character '#' on phone key pad. Please check if it is provided by your VoIP Service Provider or Local Telephone Service Provider for special service(s).

<**@ Current Profile**>: Referring to the VoIP account registered on the *VoIP Wizard* for Port 1 / 2.

<**@ PSTN**>: Meaning making call(s) via the PSTN line.

<**@ENUM**>: Meaning making a VoIP SIP direct call via E.164 number ("ENUM") to an ENUM callee.

Electronic Number (ENUM) uses the DNS (Domain Network System) based technology to map between a traditional phone number (PSTN) to an Internet addresses/ SIP URL. The ENUM number must be registered via a public ENUM site or your VoIP Service Provider.

<**@ SIPgateway**>: It is used for the Intelligent Call Routing feature where you need to set up your SIP account on the VoIP User-defined Profiles link on the VoIP Wizard page. Go to the VoIP Wizard in this manual for more information.

Dial-Plan Examples:	Description
x.	Any digit number between 0 and 9 in variable length. Maximum length is 16.
xxx	Any 3 digit number only between 0 and 9. Total length is 3. <b>Note: No period is needed (.)</b>
xxxx.	Any number between 0 and 9 with variable length but no shorter than 3 digits. Maximum length is 16.
123x.	Any number (0-9) starting with 123. Maximum length is 16.
[x...x]x. For example: [124]x.	Any number (0-9) starting with 1 or 2 or 4. Maximum length is 16.
[x-x]x. For example: [1-3]x.	Any number (0-9) starting with number 1 to 3. Maximum length is 16.
x[x-x]x. For example: 9[4-6]8x.	Any number (0-9) starting with 9, the second number between 4-6, and third number 8. Maximum length is 16.
Special Dial Plan Examples:	Description
*xx*x.	Starting with '* sign' + any two digit numbers + any number (0-9) in variable length. Maximum length is 16.
*xx	Starting with '* sign' + any 2 digit numbers between 0 and 9. Total length including the * is 3. <b>Note: No period is needed (.)</b>

<b>**xx*x.</b>	Starting with '** sign' + any two digit numbers between 0 + any number (0-9) in variable length. Maximum length is 16.
<b>#xx.</b>	Starting with '# sign' + any digit number (0-9) in variable length but no shorter than 1 digits. Maximum length is 16.
<b>##xx*x.</b>	Starting with '## sign' + any two digit numbers + '* sign' + any number (0-9) in variable length. Maximum length is 16.

## Call Features

VoIP has all the basic features of a traditional phone. Besides the provided basic features, VoIP also comes with several enhanced features that allows you to further customize their settings to suit your personal needs such as call forwarding setting, call waiting time length, conference call feature, anonymous call feature and incoming no answer timer.

**Configuration**

**▼ Call Features Setting**

Port

Phone Port 1 ▼

**Setting for Phone Port 1**

Call Forwarding

☐ All calls forward to

☐ Busy calls forward to

☐ No Answer calls forward to

Incoming No Answer Timer

32  seconds

Call Waiting

☒ Enable ☐ Disable

Anonymous Call

☐ Enable ☒ Disable

Conference Call

☐ Enable ☒ Disable

Apply

Cancel

## Speed Dial

Speed Dial comes in handy to store frequently used telephone numbers which you can press number from 0 to 9 and the pound sign (#) on the phone keypad to activate the function. For example, speed dial to phone number lists on 9, just press keypad 9 then #. Your router will automatically call out to number listed on entry 9.

**Configuration**

**▼ Phone Port 1**

Port

Phone Port 1 ▼

**Speed Dial**

2#

3#

4#

5#

6#

7#

8#

9#

Apply



# Ring & Tone

This section allows advanced user to change the existing or newly defined parameters for the various ring tones (dial tone, busy tone, answer tone and etc.)

Configuration

Ring & Tone Configuration

Country Specific Ring & Tone

Region

USA

Ring Parameters

	On 1	Off 1	On 2	Off 2	On 3	Off 3	
Ring Cadence (in ms)	2000	4000	0	0	0	0	

Tone Parameters

	Harmonica		Harmonica		Cadence					
	Freq. 1	Power 1	Freq. 2	Power 2	On 1	Off 1	Repeat 1	On 2	Off 2	Repeat 2
Dial Tone	350	-13	440	-13	1000	0	-1	0	0	0
Ringback Tone	440	-19	480	-19	2000	4000	-1	0	0	0
Busy Tone	480	-24	620	-24	500	500	-1	0	0	0
Alerting Tone	440	-13	0	0	2000	10000	1	500	10000	1
Answer Tone	440	-13	0	0	1000	0	1	0	0	0
Calling Card "Bong" Tone	941	-20	1477	-20	30	0	1	30	0	1
Call Waiting Tone	440	-30	0	0	400	0	1	0	0	0
Confirm Tone	350	-13	440	-13	100	100	3	0	0	0
Error Tone	985	-20	1370	-20	380	1	1	274	1	1
Intercept Tone	440	-24	620	-24	250	0	1	0	0	0
Message Waiting Tone	350	-13	440	-13	100	100	15	1000	0	-1
Network Busy Tone	480	-24	620	-24	250	250	-1	0	0	0
Network Congestion Tone	480	-24	620	-24	250	250	-1	0	0	0
Off Hook Warning Tone	1400	-4	2060	-4	100	100	-1	0	0	0
Preemption Tone	440	-13	0	0	1000	0	1	0	0	0
Prompt Tone	941	-20	1477	-20	30	0	1	30	0	1
Reorder Tone	480	-24	620	-24	250	250	-1	0	0	0
Reorder Warning Tone	1400	-20	0	0	500	15000	-1	0	0	0
Ringback on Connection Tone	440	-19	480	-19	2000	3000	1	2000	3000	1
Silence Tone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stutter Dial Tone	350	-13	440	-13	100	100	3	100	100	-1

Apply

Cancel

## Country Specific Ring & Tone

**Region:** Select a country ring-tone, from the drop-down list, where you are located. This VoIP router provides default parameter of ring tones according to different countries. The ring-tone parameters are automatically displayed after entering a specific country. If your country is not in the list, you may manually create ring-tone parameters.

## Ring Parameters

**Ring Cadence (in ms):** Ring cadence is defined by three fields, Frequency: On Time1, Off Time1, On Time2, Off Time2 and On Time3, Off Time3. Frequency is specified in Hertz. Time is given in milliseconds.

## **Tone Parameters**

You may need to check with your local telephone service provider for such information. Also, it is recommended that this option be configured by advanced user unless you are instructed to do so.

Click **Apply** to apply the settings.




# QoS - Quality of Service

QoS function helps you to control your network traffic for each application from LAN (Ethernet and/or Wireless) to WAN (Internet). It facilitates you to control the different quality and speed of through put for each application when the system is running with full loading of upstream.

Here are the items within the QoS section: [Prioritization](#), [Outbound IP Throttling](#) & [Inbound IP Throttling \(bandwidth management\)](#).

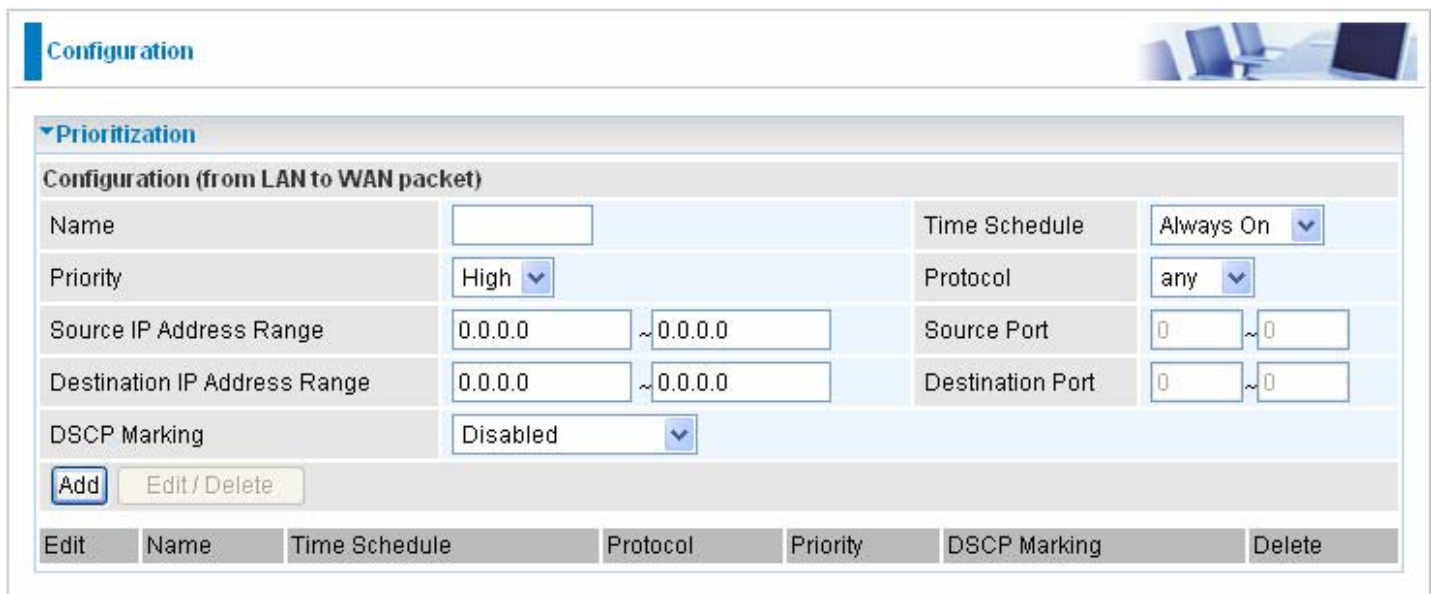
## Prioritization

There are three priority settings to be provided in the Router:

-  **High**
-  **Normal** (The default is normal priority for all of traffic without setting)
-  **Low**

And the balances of utilization for each priority are High (60%), Normal (30%) and Low (10%).

To delete the application, you can choose Delete option and then click Edit/Delete.



Configuration						
Prioritization						
Configuration (from LAN to WAN packet)						
Name				Time Schedule	Always On	
Priority	High			Protocol	any	
Source IP Address Range	0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0			Source Port	0 ~ 0	
Destination IP Address Range	0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0			Destination Port	0 ~ 0	
DSCP Marking	Disabled					
<a href="#">Add</a> <a href="#">Edit / Delete</a>						
Edit	Name	Time Schedule	Protocol	Priority	DSCP Marking	Delete

**Name:** User-define description to identify this new policy/application.

**Time Schedule:** Scheduling your prioritization policy.

**Priority:** The priority given to each policy/application. Its default setting is set to High; you may adjust this setting to fit your policy/application.

**Protocol:** The name of supported protocol.

**Source IP Address Range:** The source IP address or range of packets to be monitored.

**Source Port:** The source port of packets to be monitored.

**Destination IP address Range:** The destination IP address or range of packets to be monitored.

**Destination Port:** The destination port of packets to be monitored.

**DSCP Marking:** Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP), it is the first 6 bits in the ToS byte. DSCP Marking allows users to assign specific application traffic to be executed in priority by the next Router based on the DSCP value. See Table 4 for **DSCP Mapping Table**.

**Note:** To be sure the router(s) in the backbones network have the capability in executing and checking the DSCP through-out the QoS network.

Table 4: DSCP Mapping Table

DSCP Mapping Table	
(Wireless) ADSL Router	Standard DSCP
Disabled	None
Best Effort	Best Effort (000000)
Premium	Express Forwarding (101110)
Gold service (L)	Class 1, Gold (001010)
Gold service (M)	Class 1, Silver (001100)
Gold service (H)	Class 1, Bronze (001110)
Silver service (L)	Class 2, Gold (010010)
Silver service (M)	Class 2, Silver (010100)
Silver service (H)	Class 2, Bronze (010110)
Bronze service (L)	Class 3, Gold (011010)
Bronze service (M)	Class 3, Silver (011100)
Bronze service (H)	Class 3, Bronze (011110)

## Outbound IP Throttling (LAN to WAN)

IP Throttling allows you to limit the speed of IP traffic. The value entered will limit the speed of the application that you set to the specified value's multiple of 32kbps.

Configuration

Outbound IP Throttling

Configuration (from LAN to WAN packet)

Name	<input type="text"/>	Time Schedule	Always On <input type="button" value="v"/>
Protocol	any <input type="button" value="v"/>	Rate Limit	1 *32 (kbps)
Source IP Address Range	0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0	Source port(s)	0 ~ 0
Destination IP Address Range	0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0	Destination port(s)	0 ~ 0

Edit	Name	Time Schedule	Protocol	Rate Limit	Delete
------	------	---------------	----------	------------	--------

**Name:** User-define description to identify this new policy/name.

**Time Schedule:** Scheduling your prioritization policy. Refer to **Time Schedule** for more information.

**Protocol:** The name of supported protocol.

**Rate Limit:** To limit the speed of outbound traffic

**Source IP Address Range:** The source IP address or range of packets to be monitored.

**Source Port(s):** The source port of packets to be monitored.

**Destination IP Address Range:** The destination IP address or range of packets to be monitored.

**Destination Port(s):** The destination port of packets to be monitored.

## Inbound IP Throttling (WAN to LAN)

IP Throttling allows you to limit the speed of IP traffic. The value entered will limit the speed of the application that you set to the specified value's multiple of 32kbps.

Configuration

▼ Inbound IP Throttling

Configuration (from WAN to LAN packet)

Name	<input type="text"/>	Time Schedule	Always On ▼
Protocol	any ▼	Rate Limit	1 *32 (kbps)
Source IP Address Range	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0 ~ <input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0	Source port(s)	<input type="text"/> 0 ~ <input type="text"/> 0
Destination IP Address Range	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0 ~ <input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0	Destination port(s)	<input type="text"/> 0 ~ <input type="text"/> 0

Edit	Name	Time Schedule	Protocol	Rate Limit	Delete
------	------	---------------	----------	------------	--------

**Name:** User-define description to identify this new policy/application.

**Time Schedule:** Scheduling your prioritization policy. Refer to **Time Schedule** for more information.

**Protocol:** The name of supported protocol.

**Rate Limit:** To limit the speed of for inbound traffic.

**Source IP Address Range:** The source IP address or range of packets to be monitored.

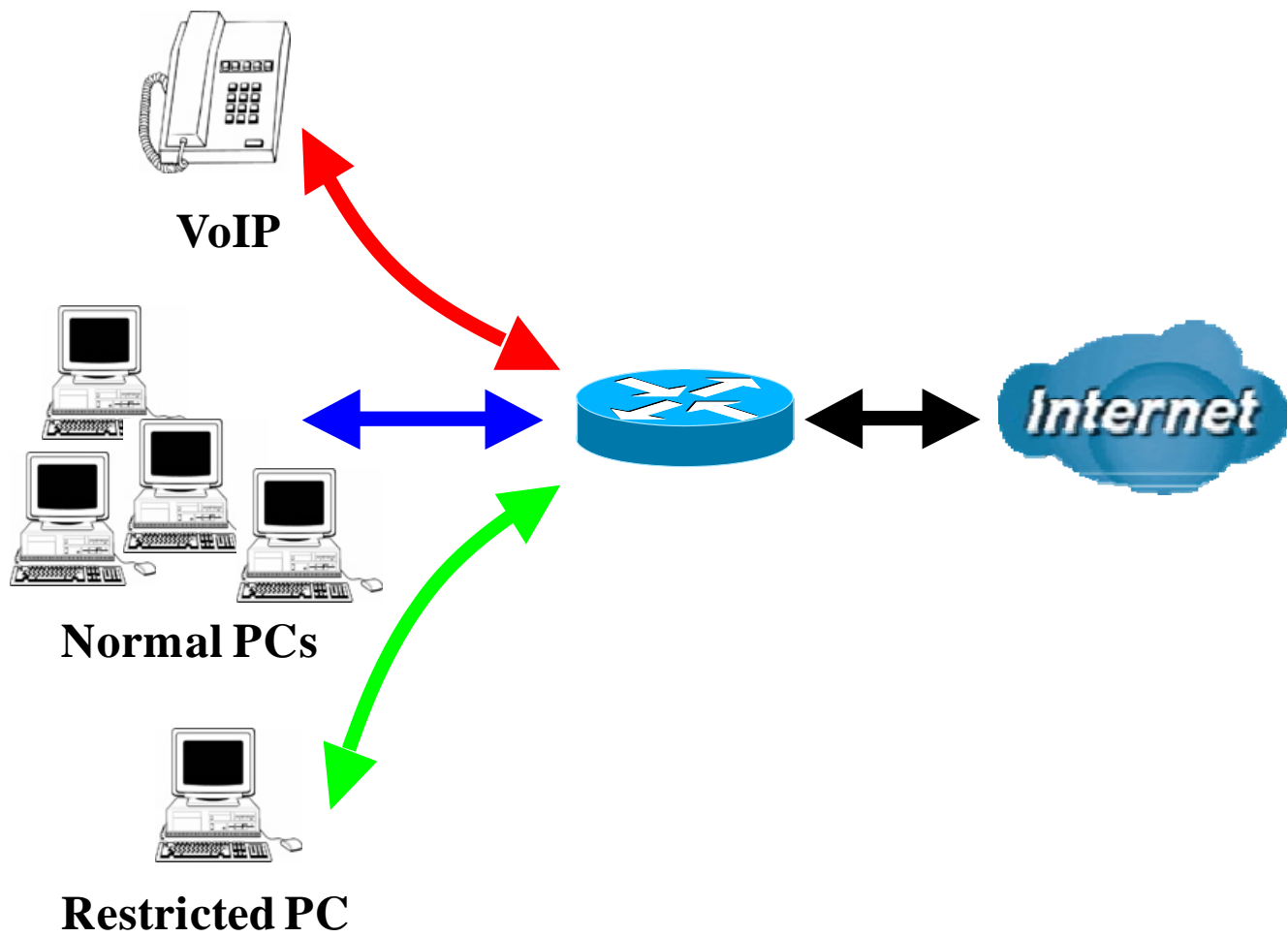
**Source Port(s):** The source port of packets to be monitored.

**Destination IP Address Range:** The destination IP address or range of packets to be monitored.

**Destination Port(s):** The destination port of packets to be monitored.

## Example: QoS for your Network

### Connection Diagram





## Information and Settings

Upstream: 928 kbps

Downstream: 8 Mbps

VoIP User : 192.168.1.1

Normal Users : 192.168.1.2~192.168.1.5

Restricted User: 192.168.1.100

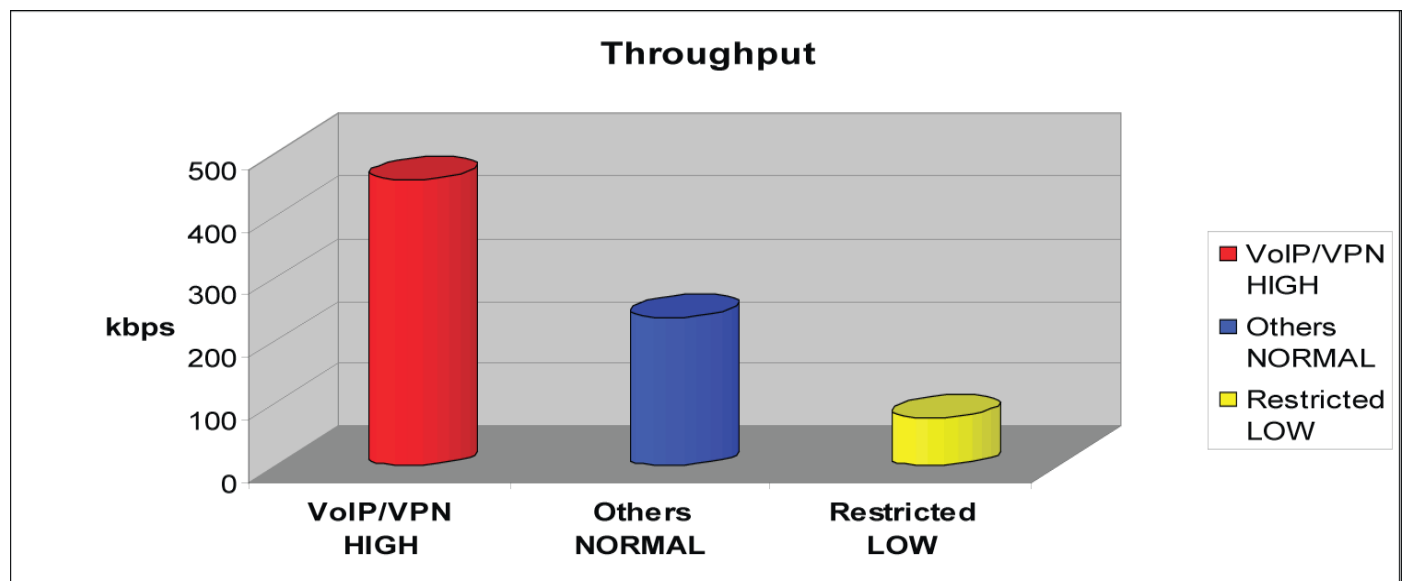
**Configuration**

**▼ Prioritization**

Configuration (from LAN to WAN packet)

Name	<input type="text"/>	Time Schedule	Always On <input type="button" value="v"/>
Priority	High <input type="button" value="v"/>	Protocol	any <input type="button" value="v"/>
Source IP Address Range	<input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> ~ <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/>	Source Port	<input type="text" value="0"/> ~ <input type="text" value="0"/>
Destination IP Address Range	<input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> ~ <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/>	Destination Port	<input type="text" value="0"/> ~ <input type="text" value="0"/>
DSCP Marking	Disabled <input type="button" value="v"/>		

Edit	Name	Time Schedule	Protocol	Priority	DSCP Marking	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	PPTP	Always On	GRE	High	Gold service (L)	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	VoIP	Always On	Any	High	Gold service (L)	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Restricted	TimeSlot1	Any	High	Gold service (L)	<input type="radio"/>



## Mission-critical application

Mostly the VPN connection is mission-critical application for doing data exchange between head and branch office.

**Configuration**

**▼Prioritization**

Configuration (from LAN to WAN packet)

Name	PPTP	Time Schedule	Always On
Priority	High	Protocol	gre
Source IP Address Range	0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0	Source Port	0 ~ 0
Destination IP Address Range	0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0	Destination Port	0 ~ 0
DSCP Marking	Gold service (L)		

Edit	Name	Time Schedule	Protocol	Priority	DSCP Marking	Delete
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	PPTP	Always On	GRE	High	Gold service (L)	<input type="radio"/>

The mission-critical application must be sent out smoothly without any dropping. Set priority as high level for preventing any other applications to saturate the bandwidth.

## Voice application

Voice is latency-sensitive application. Most VoIP devices are use SIP protocol and the port number will be assigned by SIP module automatically. Better to use fixed IP address for catching VoIP packets as high priority.

**Configuration**

**▼Prioritization**

Configuration (from LAN to WAN packet)

Name	VoIP	Time Schedule	Always On
Priority	High	Protocol	any
Source IP Address Range	192.168.1.1 ~ 192.168.1.1	Source Port	0 ~ 0
Destination IP Address Range	0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0	Destination Port	0 ~ 0
DSCP Marking	Gold service (L)		

Edit	Name	Time Schedule	Protocol	Priority	DSCP Marking	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	PPTP	Always On	GRE	High	Gold service (L)	<input type="radio"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	VoIP	Always On	Any	High	Gold service (L)	<input type="radio"/>

Above settings will help to improve quality of your VoIP service when traffic is full loading.

## Restricted Application

Some of companies will setup FTP server for customer downloading or home user sharing their

files by using FTP.

**Configuration**

**▼Prioritization**

Configuration (from LAN to WAN packet)

Name	Restricted	Time Schedule	TimeSlot1
Priority	High	Protocol	any
Source IP Address Range	192.168.1.100 ~ 192.168.1.100	Source Port	~
Destination IP Address Range	0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0	Destination Port	~
DSCP Marking	Gold service (L)		

Edit	Name	Time Schedule	Protocol	Priority	DSCP Marking	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	PPTP	Always On	GRE	High	Gold service (L)	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	VoIP	Always On	Any	High	Gold service (L)	<input type="radio"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Restricted	TimeSlot1	Any	High	Gold service (L)	<input type="radio"/>

With above settings that help to limit utilization of upstream of FTP. Time schedule also help you to only limit utilization at daytime.

## Advanced setting by using IP throttling

With IP throttling you can specify more detail for allocating bandwidth; even the applications are located in the same level.

Upstream: 928kbps (29\*32kbps)

Mission-critical Application: 192kbps (6\*32kbps)

Voice Application: 128kbps (4\*32kbps)

Restricted Application: 160kbps (5\*32kbps)

Other Applications: 448kbps (14\*32kbps)

$6+4+14+5=29$ ,  $29*32\text{kbps}=928\text{kbps}$



### ▼ Outbound IP Throttling

#### Configuration (from LAN to WAN packet)

Name	<input type="text"/>	Time Schedule	Always On <input type="button" value="v"/>
Protocol	any <input type="button" value="v"/>	Rate Limit	1 *32 (kbps)
Source IP Address Range	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0 ~ <input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0	Source port(s)	<input type="text"/> 0 ~ <input type="text"/> 0
Destination IP Address Range	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0 ~ <input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0	Destination port(s)	<input type="text"/> 0 ~ <input type="text"/> 0

Edit	Name	Time Schedule	Protocol	Rate Limit	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	PPTP	Always On	GRE	6	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	VoIP	Always On	Any	4	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Restricted	TimeSlot1	Any	5	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	Others	TimeSlot1	Any	14	<input type="radio"/>

Sometime your customers or friends may upload their files to your FTP server and that will saturate your downstream bandwidth. The settings below help you to limit bandwidth for the restricted application.



### ▼ Outbound IP Throttling

#### Configuration (from LAN to WAN packet)

Name	Restricted	Time Schedule	TimeSlot1 <input type="button" value="v"/>
Protocol	any <input type="button" value="v"/>	Rate Limit	64 *32 (kbps)
Source IP Address Range	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0 ~ <input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0	Source port(s)	<input type="text"/> 0 ~ <input type="text"/> 0
Destination IP Address Range	<input type="text"/> 192.168.1.100 ~ <input type="text"/> 192.168.1.100	Destination port(s)	<input type="text"/> 0 ~ <input type="text"/> 0

Edit	Name	Time Schedule	Protocol	Rate Limit	Delete
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Restricted	TimeSlot1	Any	64	<input type="radio"/>

# Virtual Server

In TCP/IP and UDP networks a port is a 16-bit number used to identify which application program (usually a server) incoming connections should be delivered to. Some ports have numbers that are pre-assigned to them by the IANA (the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority), and these are referred to as “well-known ports”. Servers follow the well-known port assignments so clients can locate them.

If you wish to run a server on your network that can be accessed from the WAN (i.e. from other machines on the Internet that are outside your local network), or any application that can accept incoming connections (e.g. Peer-to-peer/P2P software such as instant messaging applications and P2P file-sharing applications) and are using NAT (Network Address Translation), then you will usually need to configure your router to forward these incoming connection attempts using specific ports to the PC on your network running the application. You will also need to use port forwarding if you want to host an online game server.

The reason for this is that when using NAT, your publicly accessible IP address will be used by and point to your router, which then needs to deliver all traffic to the private IP addresses used by your PCs. Please see the WAN configuration section of this manual for more information on NAT.

The device can be configured as a virtual server so that remote users accessing services such as Web or FTP services via the public (WAN) IP address can be automatically redirected to local servers in the LAN network. Depending on the requested service (TCP/UDP port number), the device redirects the external service request to the appropriate server within the LAN network

Configuration

Port Forwarding

Virtual Server Entry

Application

<< --Select--

Protocol

tcp

Time Schedule

Always On

External Port

from 0 to 0

Redirect Port

from 0 to 0

Internal IP Address

<< --Select--

Add

Edit/Delete

Edit

Application

Time Schedule

Protocol

External Port

Redirect Port

IP Address

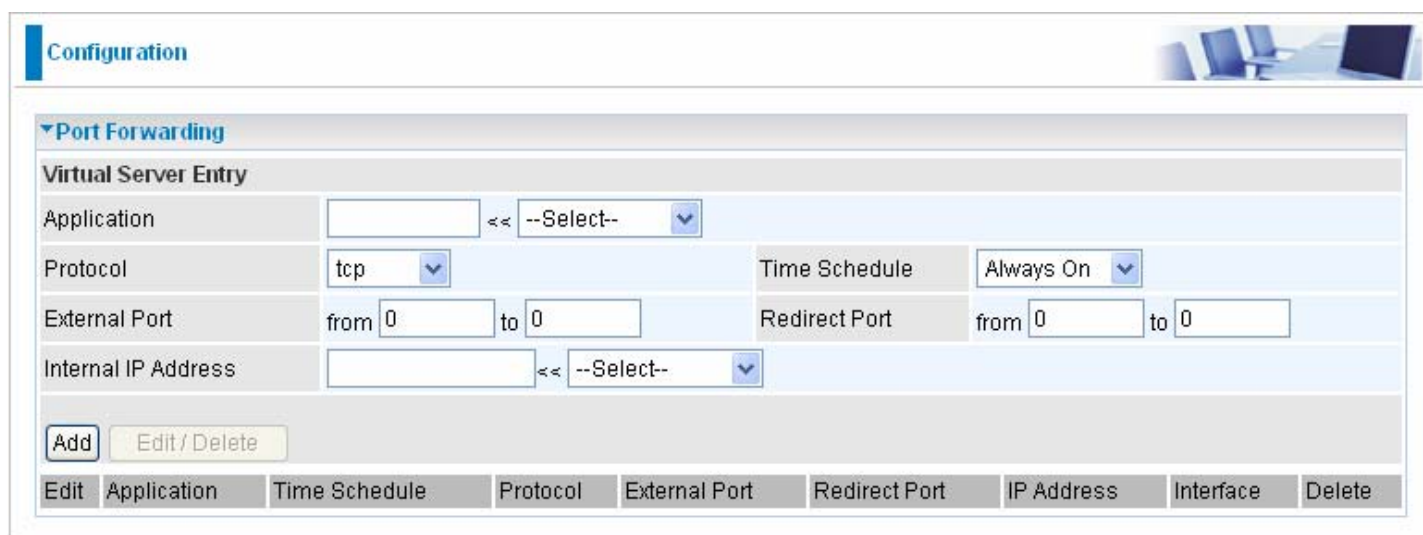
Interface

Delete

# Porting Forwarding

Because NAT can act as a “natural” Internet firewall, your router protects your network from being accessed by outside users when using NAT, as all incoming connection attempts will point to your router unless you specifically create Virtual Server entries to forward those ports to a PC on your network.

When your router needs to allow outside users to access internal servers, e.g. a web server, FTP server, Email server or game server, the router can act as a “virtual server”. You can set up a local server with a specific port number for the service to use, e.g. web/HTTP (port 80), FTP (port 21), Telnet (port 23), SMTP (port 25), or POP3 (port 110), When an incoming access request to the router for a specified port is received, it will be forwarded to the corresponding internal server.



**Configuration**

**Port Forwarding**

**Virtual Server Entry**

Application:  << --Select--

Protocol: tcp Time Schedule: Always On

External Port: from 0 to 0 Redirect Port: from 0 to 0

Internal IP Address:  << --Select--

Edit	Application	Time Schedule	Protocol	External Port	Redirect Port	IP Address	Interface	Delete
------	-------------	---------------	----------	---------------	---------------	------------	-----------	--------

**Application:** Users-define description to identify this entry or click the Application drop-down menu to select an existing predefined rules.

--Select--: 20 predefined rules are available. Application, Protocol and External/Redirect Ports will be filled after the selection.

**Protocol:** It is the supported protocol for the virtual server. In addition to specifying the port number to be used, you will also need to specify the protocol used. The protocol used is determined by the particular application. Most applications will use TCP or UDP.

**Time Schedule:** User-defined time period to enable your virtual server. You may specify a time schedule or Always on for the usage of this Virtual Server Entry. For setup and detail, refer to **Time Schedule** section

**External Port:** The Port number on the Remote/WAN side used when accessing the virtual server.

**Redirect Port:** The Port number used by the Local server in the LAN network.

**Internal IP Address:** The private IP in the LAN network, which will be providing the virtual server application. --Select--List all existing PCs connecting to the network. You may assign a PC with IP address and MAC from this list.



### Example:

If you like to remote accessing your Router through the Web/HTTP at all time, you would need to enable port number 80 (Web/HTTP) and map to Router's IP Address. Then all incoming HTTP requests from you (Remote side) will be forwarded to the Router with IP address of 192.168.1.254. Since port number 80 has already been predefined, next to the Application click Helper. A list of predefined rules window will pop and select HTTP\_Server.

Application: *HTTP\_Server*

Time Schedule: *Always On*

Protocol: *tcp*

External Port: *80-80*

Redirect Port: *80-80*

IP Address: *192.168.1.254*

Edit	Application	Time Schedule	Protocol	External Port	Redirect Port	IP Address	Interface	Delete
------	-------------	---------------	----------	---------------	---------------	------------	-----------	--------

**Add:** Click it to apply your settings.

**Edit/Delete:** Click it to edit or delete this virtual server application.



Using Port Forwarding does have implications, as outside users will be able to connect to the PCs on your network. For this reason, you are advised to use specific Virtual Server entries just for the port your application requires instead of using DMZ. Doing so will result in all connections from WAN to attempt to access the public IP your DMZ specifies.



### Attention

If you have disabled the NAT option in the WAN-ISP section, the Virtual Server will hence become invalid. If the DHCP option is enabled, you have to be very careful in assigning the IP addresses of the virtual servers in order to avoid conflicts. The easiest way of configuring Virtual Servers is to manually assign static IP address to each virtual server PC, with an address that does not fall into the range of IP addresses that are to be issued by the DHCP server. You can configure the virtual server IP address manually, but it must still be in the same subnet as the router.



## Edit DMZ Host

The DMZ Host is a local computer exposed to the Internet. When setting a particular internal IP address as the DMZ Host, all incoming packets will be checked by the Firewall and NAT algorithms then passed to the DMZ host, when a packet received does not use a port number used by any other Virtual Server entries.

***Cautious: This Local computer exposing to the Internet may face varies of security risks.***

Go to Configuration > Virtual Server > Edit DMZ Host



**Enabled:** It activates your DMZ function.



**Disabled:** As set in default setting, it disables the DMZ function.

**Internal IP Address:** Give a static IP address to the DMZ Host when **Enabled** radio button is checked. Be aware that this IP will be exposed to the WAN/Internet.

--Select-- List all existing PCs connecting to the network. You may assign a PC with IP address from this list.

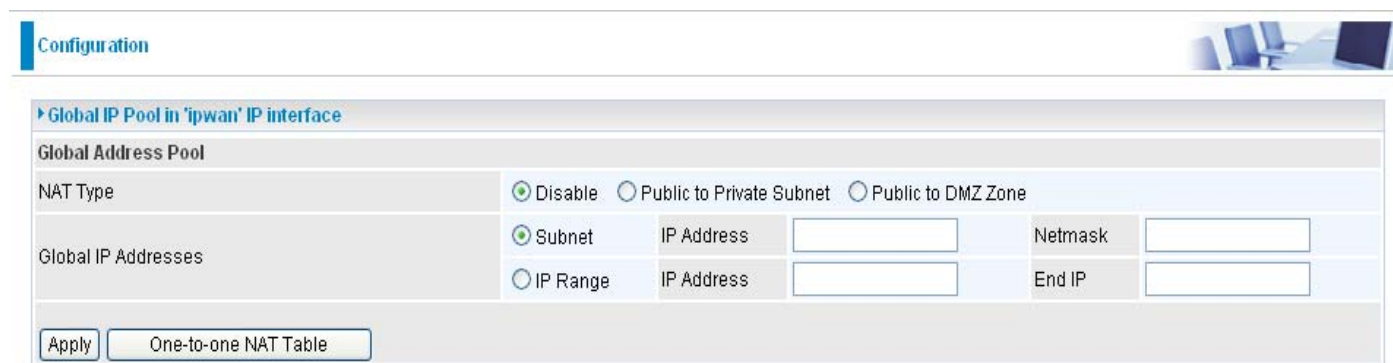
Select the Apply button to apply your changes.

## Edit One-to-One NAT (Network Address Translation)

One-to-One NAT maps a specific private/local IP address to a global/public IP address.

If you have multiple public/WAN IP addresses from you ISP, you are eligible for One-to-One NAT to utilize these IP addresses.

Go to Configuration > Virtual Server > Edit One-to-one NAT



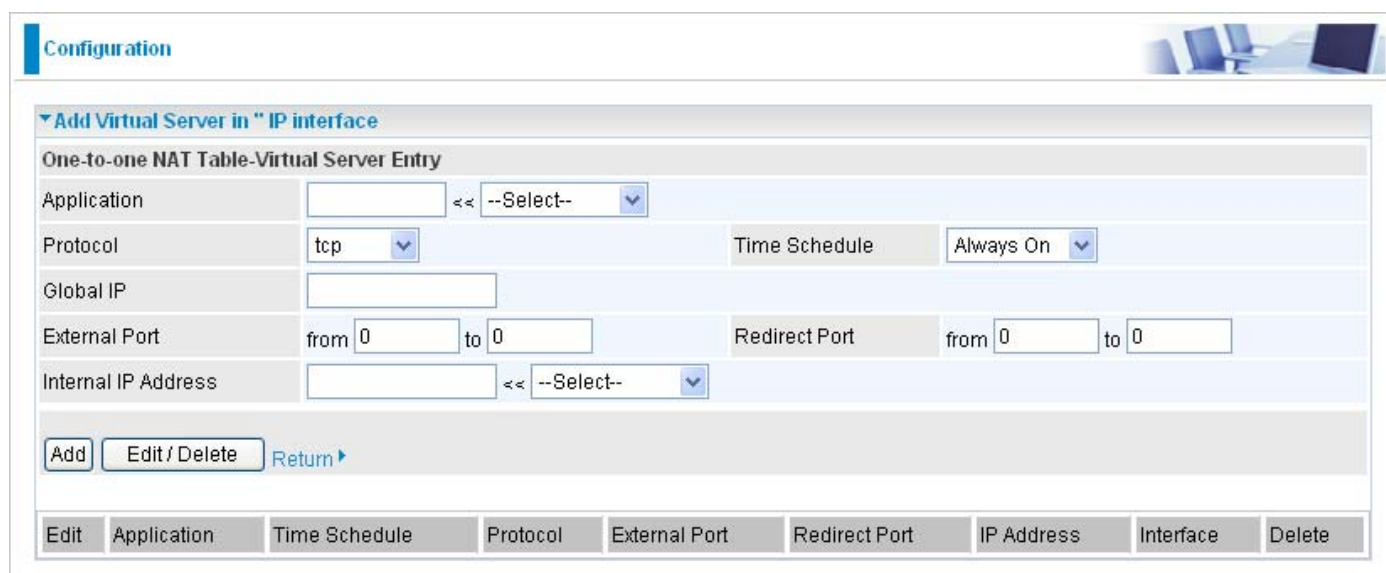
**NAT Type:** Select desired NAT type. As set in default setting, it disables the One-to-One NAT function.

### Global IP Address:

- Subnet:** The subnet of the public/WAN IP address given by your ISP. If your ISP has provided this information, you may insert it here. Otherwise, use IP Range method.
- IP Range:** The IP address range of your public/WAN IP addresses. For example, IP: 192.168.1.1, end IP: 192.168.1.10

Select the **Apply** button to apply your changes.

Check [One-to-one NAT Table](#) to create a new One-to-One NAT rule:



**Application:** Users-defined description to identify this entry or click  drop-down menu to

select existing predefined rules.

: 20 predefined rules are available. Application, Protocol and External/Redirect Ports will be filled after the selection.

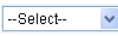
**Protocol:** It is the supported protocol for the virtual server. In addition to specifying the port number to be used, you will also need to specify the protocol used. The protocol used is determined by the particular application. Most applications will use TCP or UDP;

**Time Schedule:** User-defined time period to enable your virtual server. You may specify a time schedule or Always on for the usage of this Virtual Server Entry. For setup and detail, refer to **Time Schedule** section

**Global IP:** Define a public/ WAN IP address for this Application to use. This Global IP address must be defined in the Global IP Address.

**External Port:** The Port number on the Remote/WAN side used when accessing the virtual server.

**Redirect Port:** The Port number used by the Local server in the LAN network.

**Internal IP Address:** The private IP in the LAN network, which will be providing the virtual server application.  List all existing PCs connecting to the network. You may assign a PC with IP address from this list.

Select the **Add** button to apply your changes.

**Example:** List of some well-known and registered port numbers.

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) is the central coordinator for the assignment of unique parameter values for Internet protocols. Port numbers range from 0 to 65535, but only ports numbers 0 to 1023 are reserved for privileged services and are designated as “well-known ports” (Please refer to Table 5). The registered ports are numbered from 1024 through 49151. The remaining ports, referred to as dynamic or private ports, are numbered from 49152 through 65535.

For further information, please see IANA’s website at <http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers>

Refer to the program at the following page.

**Table 5: Well-known and registered Ports**

Port Number	Protocol	Description
20	TCP	FTP Data
21	TCP	FTP Control
22	TCP & UDP	SSH Remote Login Protocol
23	TCP	Telnet
25	TCP	SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
53	TCP & UDP	DNS (Domain Name Server)
69	UDP	TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)
80	TCP	World Wide Web HTTP
110	TCP	POP3 (Post Office Protocol Version 3)
119	TCP	NEWS (Network News Transfer Protocol)
123	UDP	NTP (Network Time Protocol) / SNTP (Simple Network Time Protocol)
161	TCP	SNMP
443	TCP & UDP	HTTPS
1503	TCP	T.120
1720	TCP	H.323
4000	TCP	ICQ
7070	UDP	RealAudio

# Wake on LAN

Wake on LAN (WOL, sometimes WoL) is an Ethernet computer networking standard that allows a computer to be turned on or woken up remotely by a network message.

Configuration

Wake on LAN

Parameters

MAC Address

<< --Select--

(type or select from listbox)

Add

Edit/Delete

Edit	Action	MAC Address	Ready	Delete
------	--------	-------------	-------	--------

**Select:** Select MAC address of the computer that you want to wake up or turn on remotely.

**Add:** After selecting, click Add then you can perform the Wake-up action.

**Edit/Delete:** Click to edit or delete the selected MAC address.

**Ready:**

“**Yes**” indicating the remote computer is ready for your waking up.

“**No**” indicating the machine is not ready for your waking up.

**Delete:** Delete the selected MAC address.

# Time Schedule

The Time Schedule supports up to 16 time slots which helps you to manage your Internet connection. In each time profile, you may schedule specific day(s) i.e. Monday through Sunday to restrict or allowing the usage of the Internet by users or applications.

This Time Schedule correlates closely with router's time, since router does not have a real time clock on board; it uses the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) to get the current time from an SNTP server from the Internet. Refer to Time Zone for details. You router time should correspond with your local time. If the time is not set correctly, your Time Schedule will not function properly.

Configuration

Time Schedule

Name

Day

☐ Sun. ☒ Mon. ☒ Tue ☒ Wed ☒ Thu ☒ Fri. ☐ Sat.

Start Time

08 : 00

End Time

18 : 00

Edit / Delete

Time Slot

Edit;	ID	Name	Day in a week	Start Time	End Time	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	1	TimeSlot1	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	2	TimeSlot2	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	3	TimeSlot3	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	4	TimeSlot4	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	5	TimeSlot5	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	6	TimeSlot6	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	7	TimeSlot7	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	8	TimeSlot8	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	9	TimeSlot9	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	10	TimeSlot10	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	11	TimeSlot11	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	12	TimeSlot12	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	13	TimeSlot13	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	14	TimeSlot14	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	15	TimeSlot15	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	16	TimeSlot16	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>

# Configuration of Time Schedule

## Edit a Time Slot

1. Choose any Time Slot (ID 1 to ID 16) to edit, click Edit radio button.

Configuration

Time Schedule

Name

TimeSlot1

Day

☐ Sun. ☒ Mon. ☒ Tue ☒ Wed ☒ Thu ☒ Fri. ☐ Sat.

Start Time

08 : 00

End Time

18 : 00

Edit / Delete

Time Slot

Edit:	ID	Name	Day in a week	Start Time	End Time	Delete
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1	TimeSlot1	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	2	TimeSlot2	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	3	TimeSlot3	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>

**Note:** Watch it carefully, the days you have selected will present in capital letter. Lower case letter shows the day(s) is not selected, and no rule will apply on this day(s).

2. A detailed setting of this Time Slot will be shown.

Configuration

Time Schedule

Name

TimeSlot1

Day

☐ Sun. ☒ Mon. ☒ Tue ☒ Wed ☒ Thu ☒ Fri. ☐ Sat.

Start Time

08 : 00

End Time

18 : 00

Edit / Delete

Time Slot

Edit:	ID	Name	Day in a week	Start Time	End Time	Delete
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1	TimeSlot1	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	2	TimeSlot2	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	3	TimeSlot3	sMTWTFs	08 : 00	18 : 00	<input type="radio"/>

**ID:** This is the index of the time slot.

**Name:** A user-define description to identify this time portfolio.

**Day in a week:** The default is set from Monday through Friday. You may specify the days for the schedule to be applied.

**Start Time:** The default is set at 8:00 AM. You may specify the start time of the schedule.

**End Time:** The default is set at 18:00 (6:00PM). You may specify the end time of the schedule.

Choose Edit radio button and click Edit/Delete button to apply your changes.



## Delete a Time Slot

Click on the Delete radio button of the Time Slot you wish to delete under the Time Slot section, and then click the Edit/Delete button to confirm the deletion of the selected Time profile, i.e. erase the Day and back to default setting of Start Time / End Time.

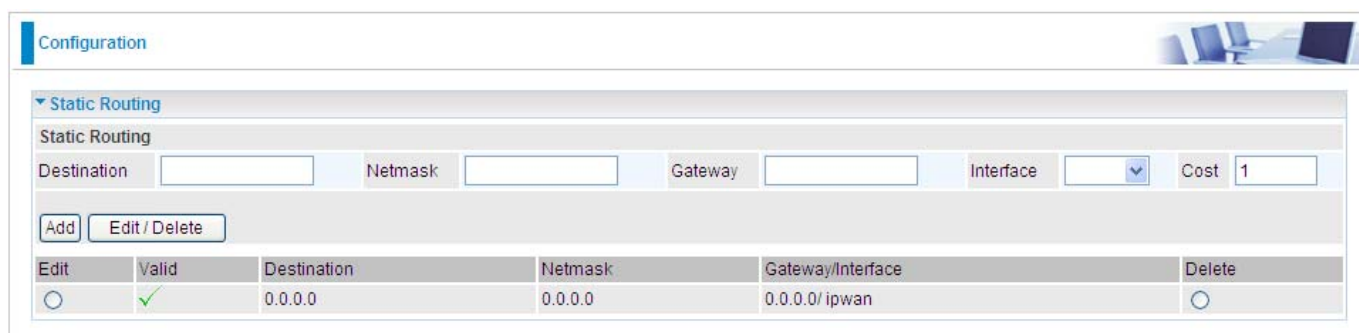
# Advanced

Configuration options within the Advanced section are for users who wish to take advantage of the more advanced features of the router. Users who do not understand the features should not attempt to reconfigure their router, unless advised to do so by support staff.

Here are the items within the Advanced section: [Static Route](#), [Static ARP](#), [Dynamic DNS](#), [Device Management](#), [IGMP](#) and [VLAN Bridge](#).

## Static Route

Go to Configuration > Advanced > Static Route.



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page with the 'Static Routing' section expanded. It includes input fields for 'Destination', 'Netmask', 'Gateway', 'Interface' (a dropdown menu), and 'Cost' (set to 1). Below these fields are 'Add' and 'Edit / Delete' buttons. A table at the bottom lists existing routes with columns for 'Edit', 'Valid', 'Destination', 'Netmask', 'Gateway/Interface', and 'Delete'.

Edit	Valid	Destination	Netmask	Gateway/Interface	Delete
<input type="radio"/>	✓	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0/ ipwan	<input type="radio"/>

**Destination:** This is the destination subnet IP address.

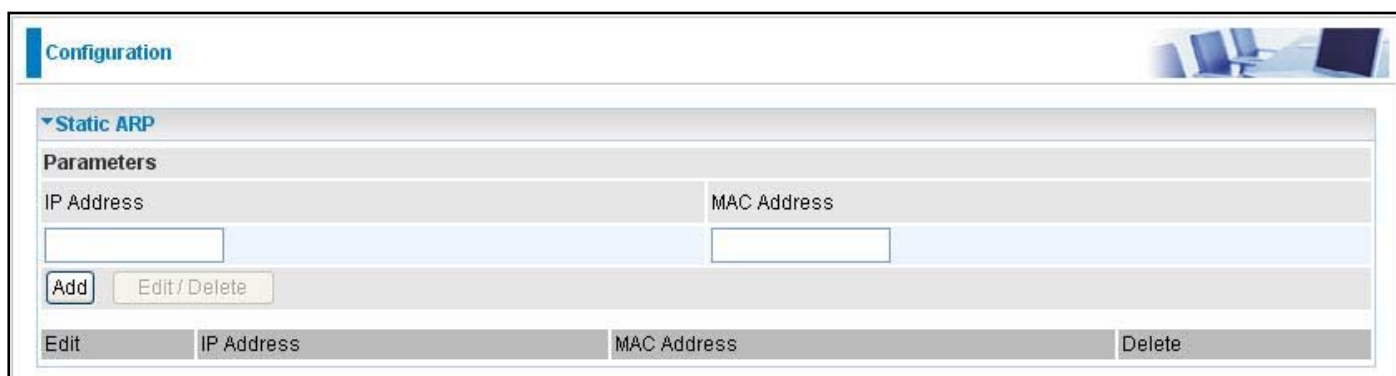
**Netmask:** Subnet mask of the destination IP addresses based on above destination subnet IP.

**Gateway:** This is the gateway IP address to which packets are to be forwarded.

**Interface:** Select the interface through which packets are to be forwarded.

**Cost:** This is the same meaning as Hop. This should usually be left at 1.

## Static ARP



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page with the 'Static ARP' section expanded. It includes input fields for 'IP Address' and 'MAC Address'. Below these fields are 'Add' and 'Edit / Delete' buttons. A table at the bottom lists existing entries with columns for 'Edit', 'IP Address', 'MAC Address', and 'Delete'.

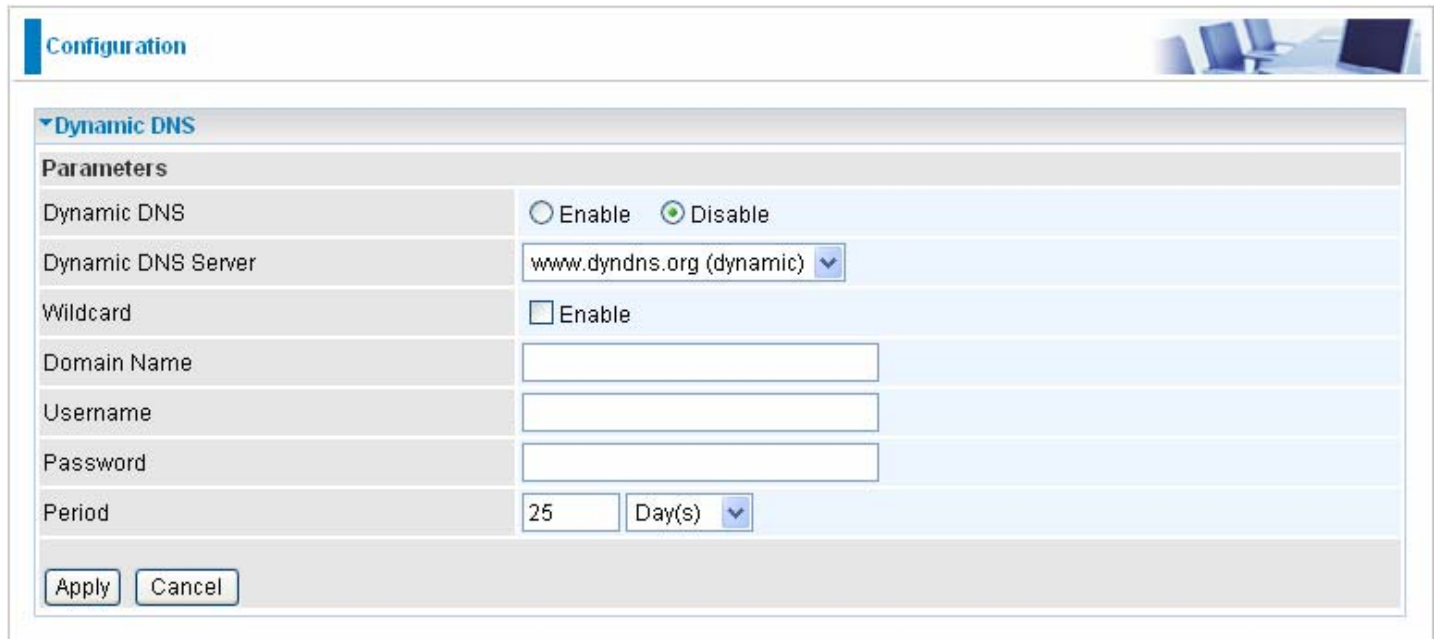
Edit	IP Address	MAC Address	Delete
------	------------	-------------	--------

**IP Address:** Fill in the IP address of the host computer that is sending the data packet.

**MAC Address:** Fill in the MAC address of the computer that the incoming data packets are to be forwarded.

## Dynamic DNS

The Dynamic DNS function allows you to alias a dynamic IP address to a static hostname, allowing users whose ISP does not assign them a static IP address to use a domain name. This is especially useful for hosting servers via your ADSL connection, so that anyone wishing to connect to you may use your domain name, rather than having to use your dynamic IP address, which changes from time to time. This dynamic IP address is the WAN IP address of the router, which is assigned to you by your ISP.



The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring Dynamic DNS. At the top, there is a 'Configuration' tab. Below it, the 'Dynamic DNS' section is expanded. Under the 'Parameters' heading, there are several settings:



- Dynamic DNS:** Two radio buttons, 'Enable' and 'Disable'. The 'Disable' button is selected.
- Dynamic DNS Server:** A dropdown menu showing 'www.dyndns.org (dynamic)'.
- Wildcard:** A checkbox labeled 'Enable' which is currently unchecked.
- Domain Name:** An empty text input field.
- Username:** An empty text input field.
- Password:** An empty text input field.
- Period:** A text input field containing '25' and a dropdown menu showing 'Day(s)'.

At the bottom of the configuration area, there are two buttons: 'Apply' and 'Cancel'.

You will first need to register and establish an account with the Dynamic DNS provider using their website, for example <http://www.dyndns.org/>

There are more than 5 DDNS services supported.

### Dynamic DNS:

-  **Disable:** Check to disable the Dynamic DNS function.
-  **Enable:** Check to enable the Dynamic DNS function. The following fields will be activated and required.

**Dynamic DNS Server:** Select the DDNS service you have established an account with.

**Domain Name, Username and Password:** Enter your registered domain name and your username and password for this service.

**Period:** Set the time period between updates, for the Router to exchange information with the DDNS server. In addition to updating periodically as per your settings, the router will perform an update when your dynamic IP address changes.

# Device Management

The Device Management advanced configuration settings allow you to control your router's security options and device monitoring features.

Configuration

Device Management

Device Host Name

Host Name

home.gateway

Embedded Web Server

\* HTTP Port

80

(80 is default HTTP port)

Management IP Address

0.0.0.0

('0.0.0.0' means Any)

Management IP Netmask

255.255.255.255

Management IP Address(2)

0.0.0.0

Management IP Netmask(2)

255.255.255.255

Expire to auto-logout

180

seconds

Universal Plug and Play (UPnP)

UPnP

☒ Enable ☐ Disable

\* UPnP Port

2800

SNMP Access Control

SNMP

☒ Enable ☐ Disable

SNMP V1 and V2

Read Community

public

IP Address

0.0.0.0

Write Community

password

IP Address

0.0.0.0

Trap Community

IP Address

SNMP V3

Username

Password

Access Right

☒ Read ☐ Read/Write

IP Address

\*: This setting will become effective after you save to flash and restart the router.

\*: When you enable remote access, please disable/enable the remote access to update the HTTP port.

Apply

## Device Host Name

**Host Name:** Assign it a name.

**(The Host Name cannot be used with one word only. There are two words should be connected with a '.' at least.**

**Example:**

**Host Name: homegateway ==> Incorrect**

**Host Name: home.gateway or my.home.gateway ==> Correct)**

## Embedded Web Server ( 2 Management IP Accounts)

**HTTP Port:** This is the port number the router's embedded web server (for web-based configuration) will use. The default value is the standard HTTP port, 80. Users may specify an alternative if, for example, they are running a web server on a PC within their LAN.

180

**Management IP Address:** You may specify an IP address allowed to logon and access the router's web server. Setting the IP address to 0.0.0.0 will disable IP address restrictions, allowing users to login from any IP address.

**Expire to auto-logout:** Specify a time length for the system to auto-logout user from the configuration session.

**For Example:** User A changes HTTP port number to **100**, specifies their own IP address of **192.168.1.55**, and sets the logout time to be **100** seconds. The router will only allow User A access from the IP address **192.168.1.55** to logon to the Web GUI by typing:


<http://192.168.1.254:100> in their web browser. After 100 seconds, the device will automatically logout User A.

### Universal Plug and Play (UPnP)

UPnP offers peer-to-peer network connectivity for PCs and other network devices, along with control and data transfer between devices. UPnP offers many advantages for users running NAT routers through UPnP NAT Traversal, and on supported systems makes tasks such as port forwarding much easier by letting the application control the required settings, removing the need for the user to control advanced configuration of their device.

Both the user's Operating System and the relevant application must support UPnP in addition to the router. Windows XP and Windows Me natively support UPnP (when the component is installed), and Windows 98 users may install the Internet Connection Sharing client from Windows XP in order to support UPnP. Windows 2000 does not support UPnP.

 **Disable:** Check to disable the router's UPnP functionality.

 **Enable:** Check to enable the router's UPnP functionality.

**UPnP Port:** Its default setting is 2800. It is highly recommended for users to use this port value. If

this value conflicts with other ports already being used you may wish to change the port.

### SNMP Access Control (Software on a PC within the LAN is required in order to utilize this function) – Simple Network Management Protocol.

 **Disable:** Check to disable the router's SNMP functionality.

 **Enable:** Check to enable the router's SNMP functionality.

### **SNMP V1 and V2**

**Read Community:** Specify a name to be identified as the Read Community, and an IP address. This community string will be checked against the string entered in the configuration file. Once the string name is matched, user obtains this IP address will be able to view the data.

**Write Community:** Specify a name to be identified as the Write Community, and an IP address. This community string will be checked against the string entered in the configuration file. Once the string name is matched, users from this IP address will be able to view and modify the data.

**Trap Community:** Specify a name to be identified as the Trap Community, and an IP address. This community string will be checked against the string entered in the configuration file. Once the string name is matched, users from this IP address will be sent SNMP Traps.

## SNMP V3:

Specify a name and password for authentication. And define the access right from identified IP address. Once the authentication has succeeded, users from this IP address will be able to view and modify the data.

### SNMP Version: SNMPv2c and SNMPv3





SNMPv2c is the combination of the enhanced protocol features of SNMPv2 without the SNMPv2 security. The “c” comes from the fact that SNMPv2c uses the SNMPv1 community string paradigm for “security”, but is widely accepted as the SNMPv2 standard.

SNMPv3 is a strong authentication mechanism, authorization with fine granularity for remote monitoring.






**Traps supported:** Cold Start, Authentication Failure.

The following MIBs are supported:

#### From RFC 1213 (MIB-II) System group

-  System group
-  Interface group
-  Address Translation group
-  IP group




#### ICMP Group

-  TCP group
-  UDP group
-  EGP (not applicable)
-  Transmission
-  SNMP group



#### From RFC 1650 (EtherLike-MIB)

-  dot3stats

#### From RFC 1493 (Bridge MIB)

-  dot1 dBase group
-  dot1 dTp group
-  dot1 dStp group (if configured as spanning tree)

#### From RFC 1471 (PPP/LCP MIB)

-  pppLink group
-  pppLgr group (not applicable)

#### From RFC 1472 (PPP/Security MIB)

-  PPP security group

#### From RFC 1473 (PPP/IP MIB)

-  PPP IP group

#### From RFC 1474 (PPP/Bridge MIB)

-  PPP Bridge group

#### From RFC 1573 (IfMIB)

-  ifMIBObjects group

#### From RFC 1695 (atmMIB)

-  atmMIBObjects

#### From RFC 1907 (SNMPv2)

-  only snmpSetSerialNo OID

# IGMP

IGMP, known as Internet Group Management Protocol, is used to manage hosts from multicast group.

Configuration

IGMP

Parameters

IGMP Proxy	<input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable
Upstream Interface	ipwan
IGMP Forward All	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
IGMP Snooping	<input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable

Apply

**IGMP Proxy:** Enables or disables the router’s IGMP Proxy.

**Upstream Interface:** When IGMP Proxy enabled, sets one of the router’s existing IP interfaces as the upstream interface; all other router interfaces are designated downstream interfaces.

**IGMP Forward All:** Enables/Disables your router’s ability to forward multicast traffic to ALL interfaces.

**IGMP Snooping:** Enables/Disables the IGMP Snoop functionality in the bridge. When the IGMP snoop functionality is enabled, all the attached bridge interfaces are designated as downstream interfaces.

# MLD

MLD, short for **Multicast Listener Discovery** protocol, is a component if the Internet Protocol version 6(IPv6) suite. MLD is used by IPv6 to discover multicast listeners on a directly attached link, much as IGMP used in IPv4. The protocol is embedded in ICMPv6 instead of using a separate protocol. MLDv1 is similar to IGMPv2 and MLDv2 is similar to IGMPv3.

Configuration

MLD

Parameters

MLD Proxy	<input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable
Upstream Interface	ipwan
MLD Forward All	<input type="radio"/> Enable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable
MLD Snooping	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable

Apply

**MLD Proxy:** check whether to enable this function. MLD (**Multicast Listener Discovery** Protocol) Proxy intercepts the MLD request from Clients and forwards it to the router after some dealings. Support MLDv1 and MLDv2.

**Upstream Interface:** When MLD Proxy enabled, sets one of the router’s existing IP interfaces as the upstream interface; all other router interfaces are designated downstream interfaces.

**MLD Forward All:** select enable to forward the multicast packets to all ports. If select disable, the



multicast packets will be forwarded to ports set according to the MLD Snooping below.

**MLD Snooping:** similar to IGMP snooping, listens in on the MLD conversation between hosts and routers by processing MLD packets sent in a multicast network, and it analyzes all MLD packets between hosts and the connected multicast routers in the network. Without MLD snooping, multicast traffic is treated in the same manner as broadcast traffic - that is, it is forwarded to all ports. With MLD snooping, multicast traffic of a group is only forwarded to ports that have members of that group.

# VLAN Bridge

Configuration

VLAN Bridge

Parameters

Name	VLAN ID	Tagged Ports	UnTagged Ports	Edit	Delete
DefaultVlan	1	None	ethernet,wireless,wireless_wds,wireless_wds2,wireless_wds3,wireless_wds4,	Edit ▶	

Create VLAN ▶

**Edit:** Edit your member ports in selected VLAN group.

**Create VLAN:** To create another VLAN group.

# Chapter 5: Troubleshooting

If your router is not functioning properly, please refer to the suggested solutions provided in this chapter. If your problems persist or the suggested solutions do not meet your needs, please kindly contact your service provider for support.

## Problems with the router

Problem	Suggested Action
<b>None of the LEDs lit when the router is turned on.</b>	Check the connection between the router and the adapter. If the problem persists, most likely it is due to the malfunction of your hardware. Please contact your service provider for technical support.
<b>You have forgotten your login username and/or password</b>	Try the default username "admin" and password "admin". If this fails, you can restore your router to its factory settings by holding the Reset button on the back of your router more than 6 seconds.

## Problems with WAN interface

Problem	Suggested Action
<b>Initialization of PVC connection (line-sync)fail</b>	Make sure that the telephone cable is properly connected between the ADSL port and the wall jack. The ADSL LED on the front panel should lit. Check that your VPI, VCI, encapsulation type and type of multiplexing settings are the same as those provided by your ISP. Reboot the router GE. If you still have problem, you may need to verify these settings with your ISP.
<b>Frequent loss of ADSL linesync (disconnection)</b>	Make sure that all devices (e.g telephone, fax machine, analogue modems) that are connected to the telephone line as your router have a line filter connected between them and the wall outlet (unless your are using a Central Splitter or Central Filter installed by a qualified and licensed electrician). Make sure that all line filters are correctly installed as missing line filters or incorrect installation of line filters can cause ADSL connection problem, including frequent disconnections.

## Problem with LAN interface

Problem	Suggested Action
Cannot PING any PC on LAN	Check the Ethernet LEDs on the front panel. The LED should be on for the port that has a PC connected. If it does not lit, check to see if the cable between your router and the PC is properly connected. Make sure you have first uninstalled your firewall program before troubleshooting.
	Verify that the IP address and the subnet mask are consistent for both the router and the workstations.

# Logout

To exit the router web interface, choose Logout. Please save your configuration setting before logging out of the system.

Be aware that the router configuration interface can only be accessed by one PC at a time. Therefore when a PC has logged into the system interface, the other users cannot access the system interface until the current user has logged out of the system. If the previous user forgets to logout, the second PC can only access the router web interface after a user-defined auto logout period which is by default 3 minutes. You can however modify the value of the auto logout period using the Advanced > Device Management section of the router web interface. Please see the Advanced section of this manual for more information.

# Appendix: Product Support & Contact

The suggestions listed in the Troubleshooting section of the user manual can help you solve most of your problems. However if your problems persist or you come across other technical issues that are not listed in the Troubleshooting section, please contact the dealer from where you purchased your product.

## Contact Billion

<http://www.billion.com/>

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